

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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JAN 29 '41

General

ADDRESS BY LEO PASVOLSKY¹

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY, 1940: SOME ASPECTS OF OUR FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

The subject which is under discussion this afternoon should be considered from two broad points of view. It is necessary to examine, first, the position of the United States in the present-day world economy; and, secondly, the position of this country with respect to the world economy which is now, and which will be for some time ahead, in the making.

Both of these aspects of the subject before us are dominated by the existence of wide-spread and still-spreading war. We are in the presence of an armed conflict which not only has suddenly disrupted and distorted preexistent economic relations and conditions, but which is bound to leave a profound imprint on the world economy of the post-war period. Its effects are felt and will be felt for a long time to come by all nations, irrespective of whether or not they are directly involved in the conflict itself.

I propose, accordingly, to describe briefly the impact of more than a year of war upon the international economic relations of the United States. I propose, next, to deal with some basic factors of the outlook for the future, so far as it is discernible at this time.

¹ Delivered before the Fifty-third Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association, New Orleans, December 30, 1940. Mr. Pasvolsky is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

I

The most important element in this country's economic relations with the rest of the world is foreign trade. In this field, significant changes have occurred during the war period.

The total values of both our exports and our imports have shown marked increases since the outbreak of war in Europe. Exports rose from \$2,941,000,000 in September-August 1938-39, to \$4,016,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1939-40; and general imports, from \$2,132,000,000 to \$2,625,000,000. However, these global figures conceal important changes in the direction and commodity composition of our foreign trade.

As regards exports, the period has been one of steadily contracting markets in some parts of the world and steadily expanding ones in other parts. From the outbreak of the war, because of the naval-blockade measures taken by the Allied Powers, Germany and the territories formerly comprising Austria, Czechoslovakia, and most of Poland practically disappeared as direct markets for our goods. Starting last spring, a number of European countries, as they became engulfed by German occupation in rapid succession, ceased to be markets for American products. This was the experience of Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. With Italy's entry into

the war, our exports to the countries of southern and southeastern Europe have either disappeared or have become greatly reduced.

Today, virtually the entire continent of Europe west of the Soviet Union, as well as some parts of Africa and the Near East, is cut off from the channels of sea-borne trade by the far-flung nature of the British naval blockade. On the other hand, there has been a great expansion of our exports to the United Kingdom, Canada, and the other parts of the British Empire, as well as a substantial increase of sales to Latin America and the Far East. The British countries alone accounted for over 50 percent of the billion-dollar increase which occurred in our exports during the first year of the European war.

More than half of the increase of exports was caused by rapidly mounting sales of finished manufactures, reflecting mainly the growing demand for aircraft and other implements of war. More than one third represented semi-manufactures. Crude materials showed a substantial rise. The largest single increase occurred in the exports of iron and steel-mill products. On the other hand, there was a marked decline in our exports of tobacco and of various types of foodstuffs, with the consequent growth of accumulated stocks of these commodities.

Our imports have increased much less than our exports. Here, again, the exigencies of war have played a decisive role. Blockade measures affect the exports of the blockaded countries as well as their imports. The British productive effort has been more and more directed toward war output. These factors have necessarily retarded our imports of finished manufactures. On the other hand, the expansion of our domestic industrial activity has been reflected in increased imports of raw materials. Moreover, with the emphasis in our domestic economy shifting to production for defense, the importation of certain strategic raw materials is being stimulated.

The fact that during the first year of war in Europe our exports expanded by over a billion dollars and our imports by less than 500

millions resulted in a substantial increase of the already large export surplus in our balance of trade. This export surplus amounted to \$1,391,000,000 in September-August 1939-40, as compared with \$809,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1938-39.

The export surplus was offset mainly by importation of gold, which has been coming into the country at a more rapid pace than ever. During the 12 months preceding the outbreak of war in Europe, our net imports of gold were \$4,061,000,000; during the 12 months immediately following the outbreak of war, they were \$4,632,000,000.

The gold imports came in, of course, in response to other stimuli, as well as the need to pay for purchases of American products. Considering the fact that several of the belligerent countries have been selling some of their American investments, and taking into account other items in our balance of international payments, it is clear that only a relatively small part of the gold shipments has been used for the purpose of paying for goods already purchased. A far greater part came either in search of safety or in preparation for future payments.

Although most of this vast inflow of gold has come from monetary reserves rather than from new production, the war has not so far produced disordered foreign exchanges. This has been so principally because of the existence of stringent exchange control in the United Kingdom and the other British countries and because of the virtual disappearance of trade between the continent of Europe and the rest of the world. On the other hand, the growing severity of exchange control, in the countries directly involved in war as well as in many countries not directly involved, has had serious effects on our trade. From the point of view of our policy in this field, the outstanding development has been the decision to place under license the funds belonging to several European countries which have been overrun in the course of present hostilities.

The increased exports from the United States have been financed without recourse to new

loans. Credits have been extended to several South American countries and some direct investment has taken place there. Small loans have been made to the Scandinavian countries. Some credits have been furnished to China. The total amount, however, has been very small. Under the operation of the Johnson Act, no loans have been made to any of the principal belligerents. Under the Neutrality Act, purchases of war supplies have been on a cash basis.

The operation of the Neutrality Act, as revised shortly after the outbreak of war in Europe, combined with the general effect of war conditions, has had important repercussions upon our shipping situation. Our merchant marine has practically ceased its trans-Atlantic service. Shipments to Europe now take place predominantly under the British flag, and this has resulted in diversion of much of the British and other shipping from their accustomed trade routes. Although our ships have found new opportunities in the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere, our sea-borne commerce experiences many shipping difficulties. As regards the Western Hemisphere, an Inter-American Maritime Conference was recently held in an attempt to find solutions for certain of these difficulties.

II

Broadly speaking, the foreign economic policy of the United States since the outbreak of war in Europe has been directed toward two main objectives: First, to cushion the impact of war conditions on our domestic economy, so far as it is affected by international factors; and, second, to facilitate the program of national defense which has been rendered imperative by developments abroad. These objectives have been pursued in relation to each other, as well as in relation to other basic policies. Their pursuit has resulted in measures with respect to both exports and imports, some of which have promoted and some of which have necessarily retarded our foreign commerce.

As regards exports, the first point to be noted concerns the implications and effects of the Neutrality Act, as revised in November 1939. The

"cash-and-carry" provision of that act, adopted as a means of reducing the risks of this country's involvement in war, has probably had a retarding influence on our export trade. On the other hand, the elimination of the rigid arms embargo, which constituted the principal feature of the November revision, has rendered possible the exportation of certain important war supplies. These exports not only have helped to sustain our total foreign sales on a high and rising level, but have enabled us to implement the policy of rendering all practicable material assistance to countries which are victims of attack. At the same time, they have been instrumental in building up specialized productive capacity in this country essential to the creation of the instrumentalities of national defense.

Next, with respect to exports, mention should be made of the repeated and persistent efforts on the part of the Government to mitigate in the interest of our commerce the severity of wartime trade controls. While recognizing, of course, that decision as to the operation of such controls, both as regards blockade measures and as regards the choice of commodities permitted to be imported, must necessarily rest with the belligerents imposing them, the Government has sought, through formal and informal negotiations and with a substantial measure of success, to secure the application of these measures in a reasonable manner. In this respect, the existence of trade agreements, especially those with the United Kingdom and Canada, has served an extremely useful purpose. This was also true with respect to France, prior to that country's military collapse.

An interesting feature of our recent export policy has been the abandonment, shortly after the outbreak of the war, of export subsidies on cotton and, more recently, of such subsidies on wheat flour shipped to certain parts of the Far East. War conditions have rendered no longer operative most of the considerations which originally led to the adoption of these measures.

The most striking feature of our export policy during the war period has been the adoption

of a far-reaching system of export control as an element of the national-defense program. By an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1940, broad powers were vested in the President to place under license the exportation of various strategic and other essential commodities. By proclamation dated July 2, the President prohibited the exportation of a number of specified articles and materials, except when authorized by licenses issued by the Secretary of State. The licensing actually began on July 5, under a procedure closely resembling that used during the World War by the War Trade Board.

The list of commodities for which export licenses are required has been expanded several times. It comprises such important basic materials as aluminum, many petroleum products, iron and steel scrap, several non-ferrous metals, mica, graphite, mercury, and others. It includes aircraft and aircraft engines, as well as plans and specifications for aircraft and engines; various types of machine tools; equipment and specifications for the production of aviation motor fuel; all arms, ammunition, and implements of war as defined by the Presidential proclamation of May 1, 1937; and many other articles.

All interested departments and agencies of the Government take part in the formulation of policies with respect to the application of export control. These include the Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, and Agriculture; the Army and Navy Munitions Board; the Advisory Commission to the Council on National Defense; and the Maritime Commission. In the administration of control, the basic criteria are the interests of national defense broadly interpreted to include continental defense and material aid to Great Britain and other victims of attack. Accordingly, licenses are usually issued more liberally for exportation to the countries of the Western Hemisphere and to the United Kingdom than to other parts of the world.

As regards imports, the appropriate agencies of the Government have been watching carefully the effects of war conditions upon the importation into this country of competitive com-

modities. In only one instance thus far a special arrangement had to be made, namely, a supplementary trade agreement with Canada, regulating the importation of silver-fox furs.

Activity on the part of the Government has been necessary to insure delivery of some commodities essential to American industry, the obtaining of which has been rendered difficult by the operation of naval blockades. Examples of this are found in cases of graphite, mica, mercury, and other materials.

The outstanding Government activity in the field of imports has been in connection with national defense. As a part of the defense program, vigorous action has been taken to build up stock-piles of what the Army and Navy Munitions Board has designated as strategic and critical materials. A part of the funds appropriated for national defense is being used for this purpose. By special Congressional authorization, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is also engaged in financing the importation of stocks of essential industrial materials. Stock-piles of tin and other ferro-alloys, of rubber, and of various other commodities are rapidly accumulating.

Another aspect of the national-defense program relating to the import problem consists of efforts to find "new sources close enough to this country so that there may be reasonable expectation that access to them will not be disrupted". This relates primarily to the Western Hemisphere and is a factor of some importance in inter-American economic relations.

III

Inter-American economic relations occupy a special place and loom large today in the foreign economic policy of the United States. They are an important part of the "Good Neighbor" program for the Western Hemisphere, which is one of the foundation stones of the entire structure of this country's foreign policy and one of the essential features of the national-defense effort.

The basic conception of inter-American relations on which this country proceeds is simple. The 21 American republics have in common

certain interests and certain aspirations. Although removed geographically and historically from the conflicts and controversies which are in progress on the other sides of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, the American nations, in view of the character and implications of the wars now going on in Europe and in Asia, have a common and overriding interest in insuring their own security and, if possible, preventing war from reaching their shores. To this end, they must, by common effort, create impregnable means of national and continental defense. Confronted with the present-day challenge to the right of nations to independence and to freedom from intervention in their domestic affairs, the American nations are conscious of the imperative need for individual and common action directed toward the preservation of their enjoyment of that fundamental right.

At the same time, neither the United States nor the other nations of the Western Hemisphere have any desire to isolate themselves from the rest of the world and concentrate their efforts on building up a system based on the concept of national or regional self-containment. They are a part of the world, and their own present and future are inextricably bound up with what happens in the other important areas of the earth. Both from the short-run and the long-run points of view, they have always been, and they are today, vitally interested in the kind of world mankind is to live in, and in making their contribution toward helping to shape relations among all nations along the lines of peace and progress.

Successful effort in all of these directions requires political stability and economic strength within the American nations, and political solidarity and economic cooperation among them. The creation and constant reinforcement of such solidarity and cooperation have been the keynotes of numerous inter-American conferences and of continuous effort through diplomatic, commercial, cultural, and other channels.

In the economic field, a program of cooperative inter-American action to meet the impact of war conditions was inaugurated in September

1939 at the first Consultative Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held at Panamá. At that meeting, it was resolved that "in view of the present circumstances, . . . it is more desirable and necessary than ever to establish a close and sincere cooperation between the American republics in order that they may protect their economic and financial structures, maintain their fiscal equilibrium, safeguard the stability of their currencies, promote and expand their industries, intensify their agriculture, and develop their commerce".

To this end, it was decided "to create an Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee consisting of 21 experts in economic problems, one for each of the American republics". The Committee was duly constituted a few weeks later, and it has been meeting in Washington ever since.

As time went on and as the economic repercussions of war both on the present and on the future became intensified, the obvious need for more and more vigorous inter-American action led to a comprehensive review of the whole problem at the Second Meeting of the American Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Habana in July of this year. The conclusions reached there were summed up in a resolution on economic cooperation, in the "whereas" part of which it was stated that

". . . The war now in progress has increased the disruption in the channels of international commerce and the curtailment of markets for certain products of the Americas; the existence of surpluses of commodities, the exportation of which is essential to the economic life of the countries of the Americas, is economically, socially, financially, and in other respects a matter of great importance to the masses of the population and . . . to the Governments of the entire Continent; it must be anticipated that these difficulties will exist as long as the war continues and that some of them, as well as other new ones, will exist after the war ends; and it is of great importance that the economic development of the American countries be directed towards a diversification of their produc-

tion and, at the same time, towards an increase in their consumption capacity."

The short-run and the long-run objectives of inter-American economic policy were stated as follows in the substantive part of the resolution:

"The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics
RESOLVES:

"One. To declare:

"(a) That the American nations continue to adhere to the liberal principles of international trade, conducted with peaceful motives and based upon equality of treatment and fair and equitable practices;

"(b) That it is the purpose of the American nations to apply these principles in their relations with each other as fully as present circumstances permit;

"(c) That the American nations should be prepared to resume the conduct of trade with the entire world in accordance with these principles as soon as the non-American nations are prepared to do likewise;

"(d) That, in the meantime, the American nations shall do everything in their power to strengthen their own economic position; to improve further the trade and other economic relations between and among themselves; and to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages and dangers arising from the present disturbed and dislocated world conditions; and

"(e) That the American nations consider it necessary to maintain or improve the normal economic situation established between them in order to assure the preservation or improvement of the position enjoyed in their respective markets.

"Two. To strengthen and expand the activities of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee as the instrument for continuing consultation among the American Republics with respect to economic and trade matters and arrangements, having in

mind especially the immediate situations which must be met as a result of the curtailment and changed character of important foreign markets. . . .

"Three. Specifically, to instruct the said Committee that it proceed forthwith:

"(a) To cooperate with each country of this Continent in the study of possible measures for the increase of the domestic consumption of its own exportable surpluses of those commodities which are of primary importance to the maintenance of the economic life of such countries;

"(b) To propose to the American nations immediate measures and arrangements of mutual benefit tending to increase trade among them without injury to the interests of their respective producers, for the purpose of providing increased markets for such products and of expanding their consumption;

"(c) To create instruments of inter-American cooperation for the temporary storing, financing and handling of any such commodities and for their orderly and systematic marketing, having in mind the normal conditions of production and distribution thereof;

"(d) To develop commodity arrangements with a view to assuring equitable terms of trade for both producers and consumers of the commodities concerned;

"(e) To recommend methods for improving the standard of living of the peoples of the Americas, including public health and nutrition measures;

"(f) To establish appropriate organizations for the distribution of a part of the surplus of any such commodity, as a humanitarian and social relief measure;

"(g) To consider, while these plans and measures are being developed, the desirability of a broader system of inter-American cooperative organization in trade and industrial matters, and to propose credit measures and other measures of assistance which may be immediately necessary in the fields of economics, finance, money, and foreign exchange."

The comprehensive program of economic action embodied in the Habana resolution was, in large measure, the result of proposals made by the Government of the United States. In placing these proposals before the meeting, Secretary Hull said:

"The Government of the United States of America has already utilized its existing agencies to enter into mutually advantageous cooperative arrangements with a number of American republics in connection with programs for the development of their national economies and by way of assistance to their central banks in monetary and foreign-exchange matters.

"It is now taking steps which will make possible the extension of both the volume and character of the operations of such agencies. When these steps have been completed, the Government of the United States of America will be in a position to expand its cooperative efforts with other American nations in the fields of long-term development and of monetary and exchange matters.

"It will also be able to participate in immediate joint action with other nations of this hemisphere to meet pressing trade situations which may arise before the program outlined has come into operation.

"Finally, it will be enabled to enter effectively into the cooperative program as it proceeds, assisting in the temporary handling and orderly marketing of the important commodities of the hemisphere; implementing, on its part, the commodity agreements which are developed; and carrying out other operations involving such export products."

Several of the steps to which Mr. Hull referred have since been taken. The Congress has increased by \$500,000,000 the funds at the disposal of the Export-Import Bank, these new funds to be used for inter-American economic operations, "to assist in the development of the resources, the stabilization of the economies, and the orderly marketing of the products of the countries of the Western Hemisphere". The bank is now working on specific proposals and

requests coming from various American countries. It has already entered into a number of transactions, notable among which has been the extension of credit for financing a steel-mill project in Brazil and the provision of a general credit for Argentina. Conversations between the United States Treasury and other appropriate agencies of the Government, on the one hand, and representatives of several American countries on the other, are in progress with respect to financial, monetary, and foreign-exchange matters. Steps have been taken to increase purchases of strategic materials.

In order to promote the Government's activities in the field of inter-American relations, the President has set up, under the Council of National Defense, an Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics. This office is engaged in intensive study of the problems involved and in correlating and stimulating action on the part of the appropriate operating agencies of the Government.

The Government is taking an active part in the work of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. The presence in Washington of competent economic experts of all the American republics makes for speedier and more effective discussion of specific questions and problems. The Committee has prepared the statute of an Inter-American Bank, which now awaits ratification by the several countries. It has created an Inter-American Development Commission, with official and business participation, as an agency for long-range economic development in the various American countries. It has set up special groups to study individual export commodities with the view to recommending to the governments measures to be taken with respect to the handling of such commodities. The furthest advanced of these studies relates to coffee, a concrete marketing agreement with regard to which is now pending before the 15 governments concerned. Action with respect to corn has also received extended consideration. Vigorous attention has been given to other phases of the Habana program.

IV

The foregoing is, in its salient features, the story of the effects to date of war in Europe on the principal elements of this country's economic relations with the world and of the foreign economic policies pursued by the Government of the United States in the light of these developments. From the policy point of view, it is a story of adaptation to conditions some of which are in large measure outside of our control; of effective utilization of available instruments of action in defense of the national interest; and of the forging of new tools to cope with new and extraordinary conditions.

Since no one can foretell when the present war will end, this country is bound to be confronted, for a period of unpredictable duration, with the continued operation, possibly in an increasingly aggravated form, of some of the factors which have thus far influenced its foreign economic relations. It will also, in all probability, be confronted with the rise of new factors. As we look ahead, therefore, it is well to envisage some of the more important of these possibilities and probabilities.

So long as the British naval-blockade measures continue to function, they must necessarily continue to have a dominant influence upon our exports to the continent of Europe and to areas adjacent to Europe. Under these circumstances, it is to be anticipated that our shipments to virtually the entire continental portion of Europe will remain on an extremely low level. On the other hand, Great Britain's requirements for our products are likely to expand still further.

In connection with Great Britain's purchases of war materials in this country, the question has already arisen with regard to payment for such purchases. As the war progresses, Great Britain is confronted with a double shrinkage of her dollar-exchange resources, resulting from the using up of her accumulated reserves of gold and of dollar securities and from a possible decline of exports to this country. Accordingly, as the President announced on December 17, plans are being worked out under which

we would, in our own best national interest, extend appropriate aid to Great Britain in financing her war requirements.

Such action is of obvious and pressing importance in implementing effectively our established policy of giving all possible material aid to Great Britain and of creating, at the same time, in our own country maximum productive capacity in the specialized fields of military supplies. It is also important from a longer-run point of view. In considering, as we must, the problem of the future reconstruction process, it is necessary for us to take serious account of the great difficulties which might arise in that respect if Great Britain's international financial resources should become depleted in the conduct of the war.

As our national-defense program gains momentum, it is to be anticipated that there will be increased emphasis on purchases of essential commodities, especially on the Government account, and probably an extension of the already existing system of export control. The continuation and possible intensification of war are bound to produce greater uncertainty with regard to the accessibility of some important sources of supply of many essential materials. This will dictate the need of rapid and vigorous action toward increasing our reserves of such commodities. Conservation of these reserves as well as of the domestic production of some essential raw materials may dictate the need of placing more commodities on the export-control lists. The extension of these lists may also result from a growing absorption of our industrial capacity into the military preparedness effort.

While some of our exportable commodities are thus being, and more may be later, placed on a license or even embargo basis because they are needed at home, the exigencies of war trade conditions are bound to create increasing difficulties with respect to certain other exportable commodities, especially in agriculture. As I have indicated, the 16 months of war have already resulted in abnormal accumulations of unsalable surpluses of many of our important exportable farm products. The prospect ahead,

so long as war conditions continue to exist, is one of further accumulations or of curtailed production—in neither case a desirable alternative. To some extent, the difficulty will be lessened by increased domestic consumption resulting from expansion of general business activity, caused, in turn, partly by the increased exports of war supplies. But the handling of our agricultural problem growing out of wartime loss of important foreign markets will still represent a formidable task.

The problem of exportable surpluses cut off from their normal outlets is one which we have in common, and will continue to have in common, with our neighbors to the south of us. For them, the problem is even more important and far more acute than it is for us. While some of the American republics are more, and some are less, dependent on overseas markets, all of them taken together normally ship to Europe about one half of their total exports. Our normal sales to Europe are also approximately 50 percent of our total exports. But in our case, because of the great variety of our exports, loss of foreign markets for some commodities may be compensated for, in the aggregate, by increased exports of other commodities, as has recently been the case. The exports of the other American republics are highly concentrated, in the case of some countries consisting overwhelmingly of only one or two products. In our case, because of our ample financial resources, even a diminution of total exports does not mean inevitably an immediate loss of necessary imports. In the cases of the other American countries, unless they can borrow, loss of exports does mean an immediate and often disastrous loss of badly needed imports. Being debtor countries, loss of imports means to them increased difficulty in meeting their foreign obligations. Being financially poor countries, it means, in varying degrees, grave internal difficulties.

Aid to the other American countries, which would enable them to meet the hardships caused by the already existing and prospective accumulations of unsalable surpluses resulting from the exigencies of war conditions, is an impor-

tant element in our immediate program of inter-American economic relations. The availability or non-availability of such aid may in some instances spell the difference between domestic stability and instability, which is obviously a matter of great concern to us. Aid of this sort may take the form of loans to individual countries which would enable them, by thus supplementing their own financial resources, to handle their particular problems. It may take the form of additional purchases by us. It may take the form of multilateral marketing agreements, financed jointly by the countries concerned and in some cases predominantly by the United States. In connection with such commodity agreements, special action by Congress may be necessary to make possible our participation in them, since they would involve some measures for the regulation of our imports or exports of the commodities involved.

Because of the lack of variety in the production and exports of the other American countries, the number of commodities which may require action is relatively small. Only a few of them are competitive with our production. While, under certain circumstances, to which I shall presently refer, extraordinary measures with respect to these commodities may have long-range importance, their immediate objective is to relieve the strains of wartime dislocation of world trade routes—strains resulting both in domestic economic difficulties and in shortage of means of payment for foreign purchases, especially from the United States.

Other important elements in our program of inter-American economic relations to which increasing attention is bound to be given in the immediate future may be listed as follows: Promotion of regular trade relations through the conclusion of trade agreements and in other ways; increased purchases in the Western Hemisphere of strategic raw materials; investment in productive enterprises designed to promote the diversification of production especially along the lines of stimulating the output of commodities for which markets can readily be found in the United States or in other parts of the hemisphere, including materials of strategic

value; aid in strengthening the monetary and foreign-exchange position of countries which are in need of such assistance; implementation of various other provisions of the Habana resolution.

V

It is clear that the process of adaptation to conditions largely outside of our control, of effective utilization of available instruments of action in defense of the national interest, and of the forging of new tools to cope with new and extraordinary conditions is bound to continue for some time and to determine the position of this country in a world economy dominated by war. But while giving our attention to the immediate problems thus brought forward, we must keep clearly in mind long-range objectives and problems. It is of the utmost importance that we look ahead to the time when war will come to an end, and the stupendous task will begin of reconstructing world economy on a peace basis. For our thinking and our action now may have an important bearing upon what happens then.

Just as no one can foretell when the present war will end, so no one can be certain today precisely what forces and what basic ideas will shape post-war international economic relations. But, after all, the range of possibilities is relatively limited. The crux of the problem will lie—in the post-war period, as it did in the period preceding the war—in the choice of trading methods, which in turn will be determined by the underlying policies of the principal trading nations.

During the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war in Europe, two opposing tendencies were operative in the field of international commercial relations. One was the tendency to subject trade to a greater and greater measure of control through the introduction and manipulation of higher and more effective trade barriers. The other was the tendency to liberate trade from the excesses of these ever-growing restraints.

In some of its phases, the restrictive tendency was directed toward the achievement of national economic self-sufficiency. In its extreme

phase, it represented a policy of using control over foreign trade as an instrument of political and military power for the attainment of both domestic and international political aims. In either case, the same devices were employed. The most important among these were the following: Prohibitive customs duties; quantitative regulation in its manifold varieties; foreign-exchange control, frequently accompanied by the use of multiple currencies; trading monopolies; barter transactions; bilateral balancing of trade; bilaterally exclusive trade arrangements; and other forms of discriminatory commercial treatment.

The outstanding example of the use of these devices as an instrument of political action was in the case of Germany. By rigid regimentation of the trade process, by drastic selection of imports, and by aggressive policies toward weaker countries, Germany succeeded in making the substantially reduced volume of her international commerce serve the needs of her vast rearmament program and of her general preparations for war. Many countries used the various devices of trade control in the name and for the purpose of economic defense—in most instances as a line of least resistance from the viewpoint of domestic policy. In all cases, the operation of the restrictive tendency served to divert international commerce into artificial channels and to reduce both the volume and the economic benefits of trade, with attendant disastrous consequences upon general production, employment, and standards of living.

The other pre-war tendency was based on the concept that the proper function of international trade is to enable each nation to secure the greatest practicable access to the resources of the entire world and the largest practicable outlets for its own surplus production, thereby opening to each nation wider economic opportunities than those afforded by the resources and markets confined within its frontiers—the availability of such opportunities being essential to modern economic organization and to improvement of living standards. Under this concept, international trade, in order to yield the greatest practicable measure of economic

benefit, must operate on terms of mutual advantage and on the basis of non-discriminatory treatment.

It stands to reason that, from this point of view, international trade is inevitably reduced in effectiveness when individual nations or groups of nations seek, through the use of excessive and unreasonable restrictions, to shut themselves off into self-contained units, or to monopolize the economic resources of any area, without regard to the burdens which such policies impose upon the peoples of other nations or to the ultimate effects of such policies upon their own people. Trade cannot prosper when attempts at exclusive trade arrangements between pairs of countries or the use of other means of discriminating in favor of some, and against other, countries render difficult a triangular and multilateral flow of commerce, which is necessary if traders are to be able, as nearly as possible, to buy and sell wherever they find it most advantageous to do so. Trade cannot prosper when its financial basis is impaired by instability of foreign-exchange rates, by control over foreign-exchange transactions, or by break-down of a sound structure of international commercial and investment credit.

The pre-war tendency directed toward the removal of these trade-diverting and trade-destroying devices found its clearest expression in the Trade Agreements Program of our Government. Under that policy, a vigorous effort was made to bring about a general reduction of excessive and unreasonable trade barriers and to place international commerce more and more on the basis of reasonable regulation and of the greatest possible measure of non-discriminatory treatment—conditions under which, in the past, world trade had attained its highest degree of development and usefulness.

The 21 trade agreements negotiated by the United States between 1934 and 1939, together with efforts in a similar direction on the part of many other countries, represented substantial headway for the trade-liberating tendency. Like many other peacetime efforts, its scope became greatly limited by the outbreak of hostilities.

The war has greatly intensified the restrictive tendency. That has been a natural process, since the control devices which that tendency brings into being are, in fact, weapons of economic warfare. Not only the belligerents but all nations have adopted, in varying degrees, militant economic measures. Our own country, as I have indicated, has done so and may have to do more in this respect. But all this does not necessarily mean that, when the war is over, international economic relations will thenceforth inevitably be dominated by this type of trade methods, although it may well mean that the conflict between the two sharply opposing tendencies which were operative before the war will be even sharper in the post-war period.

The nature of the post-war conflict of tendencies as regards methods of international trade and the conditions under which that conflict will take place will depend on a number of factors. Of great importance in this respect will be the extent to which countries which, before the war, were the protagonists of the trade-liberating tendency—and especially our country—succumb to the temptation of embarking, during and immediately after the war, upon policies of trade regimentation and control beyond the temporary needs of current conditions. And, obviously, much will depend upon the outcome of the war itself.

In this latter connection, quite apart from any subjective preferences, hopes, or desires, several possibilities need to be considered in an objective attempt at an appraisal. Such an appraisal must necessarily involve a large element of speculation. But, in times like the present, prudence and wisdom demand, as extremely useful insurance, a visualization of alternative possibilities and preparation for developments which may or may not eventuate.

VI

From the point of view of commercial policy, the crucial question after the war will be whether or not any of the great trading nations will follow the restrictive trade tendency as a deliberate policy for the attainment of other

than economic aims. This would be the case if, as a result of the war, Germany under her present leadership should succeed in establishing and maintaining control over most of the continent of Europe and perhaps over some adjacent areas. In that event she would undoubtedly attempt, as the next immediate step, to organize the territory under her domination into a single economic unit, with Berlin as the focal point. That in itself would be a tremendously important new factor in the world trade situation. But the real extent of its significance would depend upon the methods which the German leaders would choose or find themselves able to adopt with respect to the economic relationship between the area under their control and the rest of the world.

So far as one can tell at this stage, the probabilities are against their choosing the way of thorough-going economic isolation. No area which they are likely to be able to seize by conquest is capable of providing for even a reasonable degree of self-sufficiency. Nor would such a policy be in consonance with their openly expressed ambitions. It is far more probable that the German leaders would attempt, at least for some time to come, to deal with the rest of the world on the basis of the type of methods which they employed for Germany proper before the war: highly centralized and rigorously regimented control of the trade process, combined with aggressive attitude and action in commercial negotiations and arrangements, possibly again as a tool in the service of a policy of further conquest.

If this should happen, the United States would face a grave and difficult situation. Our foreign commerce would unquestionably decline, and we might find it necessary to adopt temporarily even more far-reaching measures of economic defense than during the war period, while pushing still further our preparations for armed defense. But there is no reason to believe that, as a result of such developments, we, too, would be compelled or would find it advisable to adopt the German trading methods and thus, through our abject surrender, make

likely a complete triumph in the world of that economically destructive system.

A situation such as is here envisaged might resolve itself into another war forced upon the world by the leaders of Germany, or it might lead to an economic struggle of great severity. I have no doubts as to the final outcome of either of these conflicts, though one may well shudder in contemplating the price that would have to be paid in either case. I firmly believe that, with sufficient vision and determination elsewhere in the world, Germany, even if successful in the present war to the extent which is here assumed for the sake of discussion, would, unless she decides to risk another and even greater war, find herself in the end compelled by force of circumstance to abandon most, if not all, of her now-favored trading methods—after inflicting great losses and great suffering upon herself and upon the entire world.

I hold this belief for two main reasons. In the first place, there is, in my opinion, serious doubt as to the ability of Germany, through her present methods, to create a powerful economic unit out of the divergent and enslaved portions of her would-be domain. And in the second place, our country is fully capable, in my opinion, of mobilizing enough economic power behind a program of sound economic relations to make reasonably certain that such a program would eventually prevail.

I am convinced that if we, in this country, adhere unreservedly to our own ideas of what to us are desirable international trade methods and economic relations; if we insist, even at the cost of rejecting ostensible temporary advantages, on dealing as far as possible on our basis of trade; if we exert every effort to make that basis effective over as large as possible an area of the world through cooperation with all nations willing and able to direct their international economic policies toward objectives similar to ours—then there would be more than substantial hope, even under the conditions here envisaged, for an eventual return to economic sanity in the entire world.

From this point of view, our economic relations with the other American nations would

be of the greatest importance. Each of the American republics is fully cognizant of the dangers which would confront it if it had to face alone attempts at economic aggression on the part of a Germany in control of vast European areas. In close economic collaboration among themselves, the American nations would possess great economic power—for their own protection and as a factor in the shaping of the post-war world economy. As Secretary Hull said at the Habana meeting:

"The American nations can build a system of economic defense that will enable each of them to safeguard itself from the dangers of economic subordination from abroad and of economic distress at home. It is no part of our thought to obstruct in any way logical and natural trade with Europe or with any other portion of the world, but rather to promote such trade with nations willing to meet us, in good faith, in a spirit of friendly and peaceful purpose, and on a plane of frank and fair dealing. Against any other kind of dealing, we naturally will protect ourselves."

For this purpose, the program embodied in the Habana resolution would provide an ample foundation. Through commodity arrangements of the kind envisaged there and through the other types of action provided for, it should be possible for the Western Hemisphere to go far toward attaining both the short-run and the long-run objectives on which the 21 American republics are in agreement today.

If Germany and her partners are not successful in their attempt at wide-spread conquest, if the continent of Europe and the other areas of the world, now conquered or under threat of subjugation by force, are again organized into a number of independent and sovereign nations or, perhaps, into groups of voluntary associations, the factor of economic aggression will be removed. That would be a fact of immense significance, but it would not, of itself, mean an immediate and automatic return to desirable forms of international economic relations. There would still be necessarily an extremely

difficult period of transition from war to peace, during which many extraordinary measures and policies would be retained from the war period and, perhaps, some new ones introduced. Even given universal willingness and determination to restore the world economy as speedily as possible to a peaceful basis, there would still be the tremendous task of re-directing basic policies toward the reestablishment of friendly and constructive international relations.

In this eventuality, too, an economically collaborating and, therefore, economically strong Western Hemisphere, sincerely devoted to the ideal of economic cooperation for the mutual benefit of all concerned and ready to take a position of leadership in abandoning, as quickly as circumstances permit, such excessive restraints on trade as may be forced by the distortions and disruptions of abnormal international relations, will be a factor of great importance.

Through its own policy and action, through its whole-hearted participation in a system of inter-American collaboration, and through cooperation with all nations seeking the same objectives, the United States can and should, in its own interest, play a role of great importance in the post-war economic situation. The essential elements of that role, in my opinion, should be: (1) adherence to the basic ideas of sound international economic relations, to the establishment of which this country made so marked a contribution in the years immediately preceding the war; (2) firm determination to help translate these ideas into practical realities; and (3) willingness to use for that purpose its great economic and financial resources.

In my discussion, I have excluded the eventuality of our participation in war, either in the immediate future or later. But I am certain that, even if that should unhappily occur, the basic considerations of our foreign economic policy which I have attempted to set forth would not be altered.

It goes without saying that, during the war or after the war, we must do everything that is necessary to protect our national interest and to promote the well-being of our people. In the difficult and perilous times through which we

live, we must be prepared, so far as is humanly possible, to meet any contingencies that may confront us. But in so doing, we must constantly keep before our eyes the basic objectives

which we seek to attain. And we must handle our day-to-day problems and decisions in such a way as to make least difficult, later on, the attainment of these all-important objectives.

EXPORT CONTROL IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

The President announced January 10 that he had approved the recommendation of Col. Russell L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control, and had issued a proclamation placing six additional materials under the export-licensing system. These materials, the exportation of which must now be controlled due to the accelerating needs of the national-defense program, are copper, brass, bronze, zinc, nickel, and potash.

The effective date of the proclamation placing these materials under export control will be February 3, 1941.

The texts of the President's Proclamation and the Executive Order of January 10, 1941, follow:

ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO EXPEDITE THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE" APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"SEC. 6. Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations

as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.00 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on or after February 3, 1941, the following-described articles and materials shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940, entitled "Administration of section 6 of the act entitled 'AN ACT to expedite the strengthening of the national defense' approved July 2, 1940.":

1. Copper
2. Brass and Bronze
3. Zinc
4. Nickel
5. Potash

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 10th day of January, in the year of our [SEAL] Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2453]

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PREScribing REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF JANUARY 10, 1941, ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940, AND AMENDING REGULATIONS OF JULY 2, 1940, COVERING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES AND MATERIALS.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," I hereby prescribe the following additional regulations governing the exportation of:

1. Copper
2. Brass and Bronze
3. Zinc
4. Nickel
5. Potash

1. As used in my proclamation of January 10, 1941, issued pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and in these regulations, the above articles and materials shall be construed to include:

A. Copper:

Ore, concentrates, matte, and unrefined copper including blister, black or coarse, converter, and anodes 6401

Refined copper in bars, billets, cakes, ingots, slabs and other commercial shapes 6412

285302-41-3

Old and scrap copper 6413
Pipes and tubes 6422
Plates and sheets 6423
Rods 6424

Wire:

Bare 6425

Insulated wire and cable:

Rubber-covered wire 6430

Weatherproof wire 6431

Other insulated wire 6435

Other primary fabrications 6412*

Fabrications for munitions purposes 6439*

Alloys, other than brass and bronze

B. Brass and Bronze:

Scrap and old 6440

Ingots and other commercial shapes 6441

Bars and rods 6448

Plates and sheets 6450

Pipes and tubes 6453

Wire (bare or insulated) 6457

Other primary fabrications 6479*

Fabrications for munitions purposes 6479*

C. Zinc:

Ore, concentrates, and dross 6570

Cast in slabs, plates, or blocks 6571

Rolled in sheets and strips 6572

Other forms including scrap 6573

Alloys 6573

Dust 6586

Manufactures containing 20% or more zinc 6589*

D. Nickel:

Ores, concentrates, and matte 6545

Metal in any form including ingots, bars, rods, sheets, plates, and scrap 6545

Alloys containing 10% or more nickel including scrap { 6545
6610

Nickel compounds (chemical) containing 10% or more nickel 8399*

E. Potash:**Potassium Salts and Compounds 8356**

Potassium hydroxide (KOH)
 Potassium carbonate (K_2CO_3)
 Potassium chlorate ($KClO_3$)
 Potassium perchlorate ($KClO_4$)
 Potassium cyanide (KCN)
 Potassium iodide (KI)
 Potassium nitrate (KNO_3)
 Potassium permanganate ($KMnO_4$)
 Potassium acetate ($KC_2H_3O_2$)
 Potassium bicarbonate ($KHCO_3$)
 Potassium bitartrate ($KHC_4H_4O_6$)

Potassic Fertilizer Materials: 8531

Potassium chloride (KCl)
 Potassium sulphate (K_2SO_4)
 All other potassic fertilizer materials containing 27% or more potassium oxide (K_2O) equivalent

All combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing containing potash salts of 27% or more potassium oxide (K_2O) equivalent

2. The numbers in parenthesis following each material or article designated in paragraph 1 hereof correspond to the "Commodity Number" prefixed to the "Commodity Description" as set out in Schedule B, "Statistical Classification of Domestic Commodities Exported from the United States," effective January 1, 1939, as amended, issued by the United States Department of Commerce. The words are controlling and the numbers are for statistical classification only. An asterisk (*) indicates that the classification herein is not co-extensive with that in said Schedule B.

3. Regulation 1 of the Regulations issued July 2, 1940, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1940, is modified only in so far as it applies to Copper, Brass and Bronze, Zinc, Nickel, and Potash in accordance with the foregoing classifications. Regulations 2 to 12 inclusive of the Regulations issued July 2, 1940, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1940, are applicable to exportation of Copper, Brass and Bronze, Zinc, Nickel and Potash.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
 January 10, 1941.

[No. 8631]

BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1942

The budget for 1942, sent by the President to Congress January 8, 1941, describes the recommendations for the Department of State as follows:

"The estimates of this Department for the fiscal year 1942, exclusive of construction projects and trust accounts, amount to \$19,768,928, a net decrease of \$261,152 below the comparable appropriations for the fiscal year 1941. This net decrease is made up as follows: \$32,780 for the Office of the Secretary of State, and \$555,600 for the Foreign Service, less increases of \$327,228 for international obligations, commissions, bureaus, etc.

"The net decrease of \$32,780 in the estimates for the Office of the Secretary of State consists of \$67,380 for personal services, \$26,100 for printing and binding, and \$5,000 for collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States, a total decrease of \$98,480, from which are deducted increases of \$53,000 for national defense activities, and \$12,700 for contingent expenses.

"The estimate for salaries of Foreign Service officers shows a net increase of \$66,600 for automatic promotions as authorized by law. The estimate for salaries of Foreign Service clerks, is increased \$30,000 to provide salary rates of alien clerks which will more nearly conform to

local wage standards. For salaries and allowances of miscellaneous employees in the Foreign Service, there is a net increase of \$33,000, including \$24,000 for eight additional couriers due to unsettled conditions abroad, and \$9,000 to adjust salaries of alien clerks more nearly in line with local wage standards.

"The estimate for transportation of Foreign Service officers and employees shows a net decrease of \$5,800. This is accomplished by a reduction of \$17,800 in the allowance for transportation of ambassadors and ministers, offset by increases of \$2,000 for regional conferences in the Western Hemisphere, and \$10,000 for temporary details of employees caused by unsettled world conditions.

"There is a net increase of \$12,900 in contingent expenses of the Foreign Service, composed principally of \$55,000 for travel expenses of eight additional couriers, and \$5,000 for radio broadcasts to foreign posts; less decreases of \$14,180 for household furniture, \$25,000 for repairs to Government buildings, \$2,500 for returning old records to the National Archives, \$2,336 for Foreign Service regulation binders, \$2,150 for motor vehicles, and \$864 for radio receivers.

"In the estimate for the Foreign Service retirement and disability appropriated fund, there is an increase of \$12,700 to provide for the current annual cost, interest on the deficit, and an annual amount for amortization which will place the fund in a position to meet all obligations within the next 44 years.

"The estimate for representation allowances has been increased from \$150,000 to \$170,000, more nearly to meet the requirements of the Service. There is recommended for United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus for the fiscal year 1942, \$1,074,228, as against \$1,083,000 for the fiscal year 1941, a decrease of \$8,772. An estimate is included for a new item of \$15,000 for arbitration of claims between the United States and the Netherlands.

"The estimate for emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service has been decreased \$725,000. Should the amount recom-

mended be insufficient to provide for unforeseen emergencies, there is a provision in this appropriation that whenever the President finds a state of emergency exists, endangering the lives of American citizens in any foreign country, he may make available for expenditure for the protection of such citizens not to exceed \$500,000 by transfer to this appropriation from the various appropriations under the head "Foreign Interchange," and that reimbursements by American citizens to whom relief has been extended shall be credited to any appropriation from which funds have been transferred for such purposes.

"The estimate for the convention for promotion of inter-American cultural relations contains a net increase of \$17,000, composed principally of \$24,000 to provide a maximum annual salary of \$3,000 to professors going from the United States to other American republics; less a decrease of \$6,930 because of the failure of Colombia to ratify the convention.

"An increase of \$8,200 is recommended for the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, to provide principally for an engineering investigation to determine the uses of the waters of the Colorado River along the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

"The estimate for the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission contains an increase of \$5,000 to match the amount it is understood will be appropriated by Canada for this activity.

"There is an increase of \$336,300 in the estimate for cooperation with the American republics, composed principally of \$47,040 for selecting, translating, and disseminating Government publications to the other American republics; \$101,000 for travel of students, professors, and educational, professional, and artistic leaders, including not only citizens of the United States, but of the other American republics; \$50,000 for survey of noncompetitive plant resources of the American republics; \$25,000 for a survey of strategic and deficient minerals; \$22,500 for cooperation in maternal and child welfare; \$15,000 for student training

in weather forecasting; \$13,000 for tidal investigations and magnetic observations; \$12,500 for the promotion of travel between the American republics; and \$43,840 for various cultural projects sponsored by the Library of Congress.

"Appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 for various international commissions and conferences, and miscellaneous items, which will not be required for the fiscal year 1942, amount to \$45,500.

"The expenditures from trust accounts for the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at \$2,816,880, an increase of \$7,700 above the fiscal year 1941.

Department of State, Public Works

"The estimates of appropriations under the Department of State for the fiscal year 1942 amount to \$1,947,400, a decrease of \$112,600

from the 1941 appropriations. Nonrecurring projects in 1941 amount to \$962,029, thus providing a gross increase for 1942 of \$849,429.

"The 1942 estimate provides \$500,000 for public buildings for diplomatic and consular establishments abroad, an increase of \$200,000. The principal building projects to be constructed in 1942 will be located in Latin America and Australia. The estimate provides \$950,000 for continuing the lower Rio Grande flood-control project, the same amount that was appropriated for 1941. An estimate of \$490,900 is included for completion of the control and canalization of the Rio Grande. The estimate provides \$6,500 for the construction of a fence on the Mexican border around Cordova Island at El Paso, Tex., as an aid to the enforcement of the alien and smuggling laws."

Europe

LEASE OF NAVAL AND AIR BASES FROM GREAT BRITAIN

[Released to the press January 11]

The President has designated the following American officials to proceed to London to work out the technical details of the formal leases in connection with the military bases of the United States in Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Antigua, and British Guiana agreed upon in the exchange of notes between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, dated September 2, 1940:²

Mr. Charles Fahy, Assistant Solicitor General,
Department of Justice
Col. Harry J. Malony, Field Artillery, United
States Army
Comdr. Harold Bieseimer, United States Navy

These officials will proceed to London via Lisbon, departing on the clipper plane from New York City on January 17, 1941.

² See the *Bulletin* of September 7, 1940 (vol. III, no. 63), pp. 190-200.

[Released to the press January 12]

The Secretary of State announced January 12 that a final agreement has been reached by the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom on the sites for the United States Naval, Army, and air bases in the Island of Trinidad. The sites are those recommended by the board of United States experts, headed by Rear Admiral John Wills Greenslade, who visited Trinidad last autumn.

In connection with this agreement, the Governor of Trinidad has made public the following statement:

"Final agreement has now been reached on the sites for the United States Naval, Army, and air bases in the Island of Trinidad.

"These sites comprise an area of some 11 square miles for a naval base in the North West Peninsula of the Island and an area of some 18 square miles in the center of the Island for the main army and air base, together with small areas elsewhere for an auxiliary air field, supply

wharves, and water supply and recreation facilities.

"The proposals made by the United States mission which visited Trinidad in October of last year appeared to the Government of Trinidad to involve the risk of some disturbance of the normal life of the community. Moreover the site selected for the naval base comprises and commands access to an area and resort that have for many years formed the main holiday grounds of the people of the Island. These considerations led the Government of Trinidad to put forward an alternative scheme based upon their own proposals for the reclamation of some 25 square miles of marsh land on the west coast of the Island, which had been formulated before there was any question of United States bases in Trinidad by Mr. Robert Grinnell, the American Chairman of the Trinidad Housing and Town Planning Commission, and Mr. R. H. Beard, who was responsible for the construction

of the new deep-water wharves at Port-of-Spain. The examination of this alternative scheme necessitated somewhat longer consultation in the case of Trinidad than was necessary in that of certain other bases.

"After careful and sympathetic consideration of the alternative scheme the United States Government have regretfully decided that it would be impossible to adopt it and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, with the full concurrence of the Government of Trinidad, have notified their acceptance of the original proposals. In doing so they have pointed out that their decision involves certain sacrifices on the part of the people of Trinidad and have expressed the hope that the United States authorities will do all they can to minimize any disturbance in the normal life of the community which the establishment of the bases may cause. The United States Government have readily given this assurance."

REFUGEE PROBLEM IN FRANCE

[Released to the press January 9]

The following note has been sent by the Secretary of State to the Ambassador of the French Republic, Gaston Henry-Haye:

"The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of the French Republic and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his note of November 25, 1940^a requesting the assistance of the Government of the United States of America in the solution of the problem of refugees, primarily those of German origin, now in unoccupied France.

"1. The view of the French Government is noted that the recent forced migration to French unoccupied territory of thousands of refugees of German nationality and the Jewish religion has seriously aggravated the difficulties of the French Government. The French Government, in consequence, is obliged to care for and feed these persons in addition to the many hundreds of thousands of refugees

of other nationalities who have sought asylum on the territory of France.

"2. It is noted, however, that, in the opinion of the French Government, the refugee problem can be solved only through a more equitable distribution of refugees, particularly those of the Jewish religion, among the 'different countries'. Based on the information furnished to the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, the countries of the American Hemisphere must be prepared to make a material contribution in this sense.

"3. Finally it is noted that His Excellency the French Ambassador expresses the hope that, in view of the fact that it is not possible to hold a meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee in the present circumstances, this Government will be prepared to study with the French Government the ways and means of organizing immigration to the American Hemisphere of foreign nationals now on French territory, particularly Jews. It is hoped that this Government through the Pan American Union or otherwise will approach the other American

^a Not printed herein.

Governments with a view to enlisting their support of this project.

"4. It is stated in conclusion that the French Government has refrained for the present from making a direct approach to the other American Governments.

"5. While this Government appreciates the serious predicament in which the French Government finds itself as a consequence of the forced migration in mass of German nationals to French territory and while it is disposed to assist in solving the refugee problem to the full extent of the existing laws and practices of this country it believes that, in order that there may be no misunderstanding of its position, it is desirable to reiterate on this occasion the basic principles underlying President Roosevelt's invitation of March 1938 to the American Governments and others to consult on ways and means of relieving the pressure brought to bear on all countries by the chaotic unregulated migration from Germany and the countries under its control of German citizens who for political, racial or religious reasons were regarded by the German Government as undesirable. The basic principles enunciated at that time and which were accepted as fundamental by the Intergovernmental Committee throughout its sessions and are controlling in the relations in respect to migration between this Government and the other American Governments are (a) that no distinctions shall be made between refugees on grounds of race, nationality or religion; (b) that no country shall be asked or expected to receive a greater number of immigrants than is permitted by prevailing practices and existing laws.

"6. In other words the fundamental principles on which action looking to the orderly migration of numbers of people to the Western Hemisphere have been and continue to be founded are (a) equality of treatment in the resettlement of refugees from Europe of all races, nationalities and creeds; (b) full respect for the sovereign rights of the immigration states in regulating migration currents according to their individual interests and in strict accordance with their respective laws.

"7. At no time in its deliberations has the Intergovernmental Committee admitted the possibility that a distinction can be drawn between one and another category of refugees.

"8. It has been recognized throughout the intergovernmental discussions that the right of determining the type and extent of immigration into a given country cannot be delegated to any outside authority. Moreover, it has been made plain repeatedly that this Government would not wish to suggest or be party to any international action which might be interpreted as placing pressure on any Government or Governments to take action in the field of migration contrary to or irreconcilable with their practices and laws.

"9. Subject to these considerations and the added fact that the laws of the United States regarding immigration are quite explicit and do not permit of any further liberalization this Government is prepared to make and is making every consistent effort to contribute effectively to relieve the pressure caused by the overconcentration of refugees in certain countries, including France. A maximum number of persons who can fulfill the requirements is being received in this country under the present quotas established by American law and in addition very many persons are being admitted permanently to the territory of the Philippine Commonwealth and temporarily to American territory as visitors or in transit to other countries.

"10. It is noted in this connection that many persons who have fulfilled the requirements for admission to the United States and have received visas have not been able to leave French territory owing to the fact that the French Government has been unwilling or has failed to grant the required exit permits with the consequence that these persons have not been able to proceed to the United States and remain on French territory where they must be cared for and fed.

"11. It is the impression of this Government, moreover, that the other American Governments are likewise receiving persons in substantial numbers who can qualify for admission to their respective territories under their laws and prac-

tices and that persons qualifying for admission to these other American countries have, too, encountered difficulties in receiving exit permits from the French Government and, as a consequence, remain to be cared for and fed on French territory.

"Finally, reference should be made to the fact that in addition to the persons who are being received in various American countries by infiltration, settlers who can fulfill certain specified requirements are being admitted in increasing numbers to the settlement established upon the invitation of the Dominican Government, under the aegis of the Intergovernmental Committee and at the direction of an American association at Sosua, in the Dominican Republic. These persons who are carefully selected in Europe by an agent of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association have also in many instances failed to receive the necessary permission of the French authorities to leave and remain to be supported in France.

"12. The basic aim of the action undertaken by this Government through the Intergovernmental Committee and otherwise has been to bring order out of chaos in the migration of persons driven from their countries or countries of origin who must be resettled elsewhere. In fulfilling this aim the American Government has made it clear from the outset that it could not support or be party to any measures which would encourage the spread from points outside the Western Hemisphere to the Western Hemisphere of forced migration in which people in great numbers are intended to be driven anarchically upon the receiving states with unhappy consequences to the economic and social equilibrium of all. To permit the spread of this condition to the Western Hemisphere would be to impede not promote the solution of a problem which ultimately must be settled in an orderly manner and in calm consultation by Governments of countries where there is said to be overpopulation, Governments of countries of temporary reception and Governments of countries of final settlement.

"13. Accordingly, while this Government holds the view that the time will come when such conditions of order and peace will prevail in the world as will warrant a humane and orderly approach to the migration problem by the Governments collaborating in mutual confidence and mutual respect, it does not believe that any useful purpose can be served by discussing migration problems bilaterally with the French Government or multilaterally with the several Governments at this time. Present world conditions operate to cause governments in many instances to forego the free exercise of their authority, and the essential requirements for a constructive solution of the fundamental problems of migration and resettlement do not prevail.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

"Washington, December 27, 1940."

NEW YEAR MESSAGE FROM MARSHAL PETAIN OF FRANCE

[Released to the press January 9]

A translation of a message received by President Roosevelt from Marshal Petain of France follows:

"VICHY, January 2, 1941.

"In this New Year which is beginning I wish to extend to you the personal good wishes I feel for you and your family, as well as for the prosperity of the United States.

PHILIPPE PETAIN"

The President has transmitted the following reply to Marshal Petain:

"JANUARY 8, 1941.

"Your very kind message of good will for me and for my family, and for the prosperity of the United States was delayed in transmission and has just reached me. I hasten to convey to you my deep appreciation.

"My heart goes out to France in these days of her travail and I pray that the French people may soon once again enjoy the blessings of peace with Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

"Please accept my most cordial personal wishes for the coming year.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

GREENLAND

[Released to the press January 9]

The United States has sent no troops to Greenland nor has it established any air or naval bases in that Danish Colony.

The facts are as follows:

In connection with the signature on August 4, 1916 of the convention with Denmark for the cession of the Danish West Indies, a declaration was made by the Secretary of State to the effect that the United States would not object to the extension by Denmark of her political and economic interests to the whole of Greenland. The United States has taken no action in Greenland which would impair the validity of this declaration.

In 1920 the Government of the United States stated that it would not be disposed to recognize the right of a third government to acquire Greenland should the Danish Government desire to dispose of that territory. The occupation of Denmark by German troops in April 1940 carried with it the potentialities of a new situation with respect to Greenland which required consideration by this Government in the light of the position which it assumed in 1920 and which it has continued to maintain. The occupation of Denmark also led to an approach to the Government of the United States by the Greenland authorities who expressed their concern over the effect upon Greenland of the course of events in Denmark by which Greenland had been deprived of free communication with Copenhagen, of the possibility of obtaining food and other supplies from Denmark, and of facilities for placing Greenland exports on the Danish market.

In response to this approach and other requests made by the Greenland authorities on their own initiative, the Government of the United States with the full agreement of the Greenland authorities has taken the following

steps, none of which has operated to the injury of any legitimate interests:

1. An American Consulate was provisionally established at Godthaab to facilitate the handling of the numerous questions which have arisen with respect to the purchase in the United States of food and other supplies for Greenland and of the sale of Greenland products in this country.

2. An American Red Cross representative was sent to Greenland to determine on the spot and in consultation with the Greenland authorities what relief was needed by the inhabitants of Greenland.

3. In view of the heavy demands from many parts of the world for arms and ammunition manufactured in this country, the Government of the United States has facilitated the purchase in the United States by the Greenland authorities of a quantity of arms for the use of the small number of policemen employed by the Greenland authorities to patrol the cryolite mine at Ivigtut, which is Greenland's major economic asset.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press January 4]

The following persons and organizations are now registered with the Secretary of State, pursuant to section 8 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used in belligerent countries for medical aid and assistance or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering. The countries to which contributions are being sent are given in parentheses. For prior registrants, see the Department's press release of October 28, 1940.

385. Friends of Dover, England, Fund, 158 Washington Street, Dover, N. H. (England)

^a 386. San Angelo Standard, Inc., 17 South Chadbourne, San Angelo, Tex. (England)

^a Revoked at request of registrant.

- ^a 387. Church of the Pilgrimage, Town Square, Plymouth, Mass. (England)
- ^a 388. Lord Mayor of Plymouth's Services Welfare Fund, Plymouth, Mass. (England)
- 389. Parcels for Belgian Prisoners, 1780 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C. (Germany)
- 390. Greek War Relief Association, Inc., 730 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Greece)
- 391. Miss Heather Thatcher, 1334½ Miller Drive, Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, Calif. (Great Britain)
- 392. Scottish Clans Evacuation Plan, "Shorewood", Port Washington, N. Y. (Great Britain)
- 393. California Denmark Fund, 348 Jules Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. (Denmark)
- 394. Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, care of Mrs. Esther Anthony, 515 Madison Avenue, Suite 2501, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
- 395. Near East Foundation, Inc., 17 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (Greece)
- 396. Wellesley Club of Washington, care of Mrs. Ernest J. McCormick, Apartment 743, Arlington Village, Arlington, Va. (Great Britain)
- 397. American Committee for the Syrian Orphanage in Jerusalem, 5106 Sixty-third Street, Woodside, Long Island, N. Y. (Palestine, Germany, and British East Africa)
- 398. Lithuanian National Fund, 359 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Germany and France)
- 399. The American School Committee for Aid to Greece, Inc., Fuld Hall, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J. (Greece)
- 400. Dodecanesian League of America, Inc., 211 West Thirty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (Greece)
- 401. Liberty Link Afghan Society, The Whittier, 415 Burns Drive, Detroit, Mich. (Great Britain)
- 402. Federation of the Italian World War Veterans in the U. S. A., Inc., 626 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Italy)
- 403. Comité Pro Francia Libre, 7 Roosevelt Street, Miramar, Santurce, P. R. (England)
- 404. Nowy-Dworer Ladies & United Relief Association, 40 East Seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
- 405. The Greek Fur Workers Union, Local 70, 253 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. (Greece)
- 406. Ethiopian World Federation, Inc., 2867 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Ethiopia, Kenya, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Palestine, and Great Britain)
- 407. Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church, care of Mr. Soterios Nicholson, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D.C. (Greece)

^a Revoked at request of registrant.

- 408. The Allied Civilian War Relief Society, Inc., care of Mr. Robert C. Flack, 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
- 409. The Order of Ahepa, Investment Building, Washington, D.C. (Greece)

The Near East

PURCHASE OF AMERICAN MISSIONARY SCHOOL BY IRAN

[Released to the press January 9]

Following a decision of the Iranian Government to take over all foreign educational institutions in Iran for the purpose of unifying the educational system, a friendly agreement was reached by that Government and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions as a result of which the Iranian Ministry of Education is already making use of the Board's extensive educational properties in Iran and has effected the initial payment stipulated in the agreement.

The properties involved include Alborz College at Tehran and other educational institutions located in the capital and in Hamadan, Resht, and Tabriz. The agreement provides for the payment in instalments of a total sum of \$1,200,000, the final payment being due on December 21, 1943.

The Department was kept informed of the progress of the negotiations leading to the conclusion of the agreement, and from time to time offered such comment to the parties concerned as was considered fair and reasonable. The Department is gratified to note that the termination of the Board's educational work in Iran, which was carried on for more than a century, has been effected on a friendly and mutually satisfactory basis.

American Republics

VISIT TO UNITED STATES OF LEADERS IN THE PROFESSIONS, THE ARTS, AND EDUCATION

[Released to the press January 5]

The Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State has extended invitations to 30 distinguished educational, professional, and artistic leaders of the other American republics to visit the United States. Funds to defray the cost of these trips were provided in the Second Deficiency Act of 1940. Arrangements for the itineraries of the visitors are being worked out in cooperation with the colleges and universities of the United States.

The interests of the persons invited include writing and journalism, education, history, architecture, engineering, physiology, sociology and anthropology, music and the fine arts, and classical studies. Most of the visits will be made between January and April 1941 since the summer-vacation periods in the South American countries usually run from the end of December to the last of March.

The first visitors invited under this program have already arrived in the United States. Father Aurelio Espinosa Polit, S.J., Director of the Colegio de Cotacollao, of Quito, Ecuador, reached New York on December 16. Since that time, he has been in touch with scholars in the universities in and near Washington and Baltimore. He also plans to visit other universities, notably, Princeton, Fordham, Harvard, Chicago, and Northwestern. His itinerary will also take him to Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Father Espinosa is one of the most distinguished Latinists and Hellenists of Ecuador and one of the most noted in Spanish America. He has taught Latin and Greek for many years

in the Colegio de Cotacollao. His translations of Virgil are considered among the best that have been done in Spanish. Father Espinosa has published a large number of critical works on Virgil and other classical authors as well as a considerable body of original poetry. He was trained in Belgium, France, and Spain and studied two years at the University of Cambridge in England.

The second visitor to arrive is Commander Fernando Romero, of Lima, Peru. Commander Romero is an officer in the Peruvian Navy, an instructor in the Naval College, and also a distinguished sociologist and novelist. He arrived in New York on the *Santa Clara* on December 30 and will spend the first week of his stay in this country in Washington, where the Pan American Union has arranged a lecture in Spanish by him for January 7 on Peruvian music and folklore. Later he will visit Northwestern, Chicago, Vanderbilt, Fisk, and Atlanta universities.

For several years Commander Romero has been interested in the study and investigation of Negro folklore and survivals in Peru. One of his earliest works on the subject was a study entitled *La Costa Zamba*. He has also published a considerable number of short stories, the best known collection of which is that entitled *Doce Cuentos de la Selva*, based on his personal travel and observations in the Department of Loreto and his residence of many months in Iquitos. Commander Romero was the founder and is the present director of the Peruvian literary group known as "Insula". He has collaborated widely in the Peruvian and foreign press and in periodicals on literary and sociological topics.

REPRESENTATION OF UNITED STATES BUSINESS IN OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

STATEMENT BY NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER*

[Released to the press by the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics January 8]

As a defense measure, the Office of the Coordinator has undertaken a continuing study of the representation of United States business in the other American republics in cooperation with the Department of State and other interested Government agencies. The first phase of the study is now completed, and its results are being made available to the interested Government departments.

Shortly after the Office of the Coordinator was established on August 16, 1940, a mission sponsored by this Office undertook a comprehensive study in Central and South America in cooperation with United States Foreign Service officers. The mission was headed by Percy L. Douglas, on leave of absence from the Otis Elevator Company, International Division, and included John Lockwood, New York lawyer, and George H. Butler, of the State Department, as well as a group of technical assistants. The mission returned to the United States in December after visits to 18 of the other 20 American republics and has reported to the Coordinator.

The work of correlating the findings on a hemisphere basis is nearing completion. Examination of the country-by-country reports discloses the following facts:

1. That United States business is frequently represented in Central and South America by firms and individuals now known to support objectives contrary to the best interests of the American republics.

2. That these representatives often use advertising appropriations of United States business firms to force newspapers and in some instances radio stations to adopt anti-American editorial policies.

*Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics.

3. That many employees of United States companies or their affiliates in Central and South America are known members of local anti-American organizations.

4. That many anti-American firms, which formerly sold only European products, have now succeeded in obtaining agencies for United States business. These new connections are keeping them alive and enabling them to maintain their trade contacts. In many instances, they openly declare they will return to their former lines at the expiration of the war.

5. That many of these agents who now represent United States firms are obtaining through this medium confidential trade information which is made available to anti-American powers.

6. That profits thus derived from representation of United States firms are being used to finance operations of propaganda agencies in Central and South America.

7. That many of the firms representing United States companies also serve as centers for distribution of anti-American literature and propaganda.

8. Many of the larger anti-American firms have established their own purchasing agents in the United States and with the goods obtained in this market remain in business.

9. Officers and employees of a number of firms, representing United States businesses, are officials of anti-American powers.

The purpose of the mission was to discover the extent of such practices and their effect on hemisphere defense. The mission's findings indicate that the majority of our exporting firms are not represented in Central and South America by agents with non-American connections, but that there are a sufficient number to make this a serious concern from a defense point of view. It should be emphasized also that in many cases the firms involved have had no knowledge of the anti-American activities of

their agents, and thus they have unwittingly contributed to our own difficulties and to those of our neighbors. In many cases, the connections are traceable to recent non-American pressures, the application of which could not have been foreseen when the connection was established.

Many United States companies have already taken steps to remedy the situation by cooperating with the nationals in the countries in which they operate to appoint agents friendly to inter-American solidarity. It is confidently anticipated that our exporting firms as a whole will cooperate as soon as they are apprised of the situation as it relates to their interests.

COOPERATION BY PANAMA IN CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY AND DEFENSE

[Released to the press January 11]

President Roosevelt has received the following telegram from President Arias of Panama:

"PANAMA, January 7, 1941.

"Having been duly informed of Your Excellency's message to the Congress of the great friendly and sister nation, I take pleasure in

congratulating you and in saying at the same time both in my own name and in that of the Panamanian Government and people that the Republic of Panama will cooperate by all means within its reach to assuring territorial and political integrity of our continent and strengthening the wise policy of the good neighbor which is championed by Your Excellency and which tends to the strengthening of the consciousness of inter-American solidarity on the basis of mutual respect and in common devotion to republican and democratic ideals.

ARNULFO ARIAS"

In reply, President Roosevelt has transmitted the following message to the President of Panama, Señor Arnulfo Arias:

"JANUARY 10, 1941.

"It is with deep appreciation and gratification that I have received Your Excellency's cordial message which so warmly reaffirms the cooperation of the Republic of Panama in all that concerns continental solidarity and defense, and emphasizes the common devotion of our two countries to the principles of democracy.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press January 7]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked

at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of November:

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Aden.....	III (2)	\$487.00	\$487.00
	V (2)	50,625.00	50,625.00
Total.....		51,112.00	51,112.00
Albania.....	IV (1)		57.00
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	I (1)		103.35
Angola.....	I (4)		24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		630.00
Total.....			3,854.00
Argentina.....	I (2)		24,095.50
	(4)	453.00	5,930.00
	(5)		2,300.00
	III (1)	33,000.00	33,000.00
	(2)		5,151.84
	IV (1)	455.00	14,527.00
	(2)	314.00	10,646.00
	V (1)	14,200.00	54,225.00
	(2)	2,134.00	201,663.51
	(3)		40,937.50
	VII (1)	24,795.00	44,669.84
	(2)		93,384.51
Total.....		75,351.00	530,530.70
Australia.....	I (1)	179.95	1,125.56
	(4)	468.97	1,481.85
	III (1)		2,026,820.00
	(2)		13,680.00
	IV (1)		1,494.55
	(2)	51.86	644.97
	V (1)		25,648.00
	(2)	69,884.00	987,457.25
	(3)	2,170,408.00	4,387,279.58
	VII (1)	18,000.00	51,474.88
Total.....		2,258,992.78	7,497,108.62
Bahrein Islands.....	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
	V (2)		23.00
Total.....			42.16

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Belgium.....	I (1)		\$217.00
	(2)		103,200.00
	(4)		28,779.00
	III (1)		2,292,000.00
	IV (2)		60.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		243,957.00
	(3)		419,400.00
Total.....			3,108,367.00
Bermuda.....	I (4)		16.00
	IV (1)	\$170.50	255.20
	(2)		74.84
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	2,400.00	9,400.00
Total.....		2,570.50	17,746.04
Bolivia.....	I (4)	1,606.00	3,380.00
	IV (2)		1,528.00
	V (1)		6,500.00
	(2)		2,884.00
	(3)		45,384.00
	VII (1)	1,155.20	3,091.54
	(2)		1.50
Total.....		2,761.20	63,369.64
Brazil.....	I (1)		1,773.00
	(2)	687.00	9,175.00
	(3)		1,897,325.00
	(4)	62,020.00	76,720.00
	(5)		75,000.00
	III (1)		1,342,700.00
	(2)		1,734.00
	IV (1)	18,283.58	85,603.33
	(2)		30,106.14
	V (1)	45,000.00	1,006,418.00
	(2)	6,000.00	216,200.11
	(3)	5,669.00	301,678.50
Total.....		137,659.58	5,044,523.08
British Guiana.....	IV (2)		14.32
	V (1)		2,500.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VII (1)	325.95	2,158.31
	(2)		1,680.00
Total.....		325.95	8,852.63
British Honduras.....	I (4)		12.00
	IV (2)		98.60
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total.....			348.19
British North Borneo.....	I (4)		2.43
Burma.....	I (2)		400.00
	(4)		133.54
	IV (1)		755.25
	(2)		136.00
Total.....			1,424.79

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Canada.....	I (1)	\$5,172.80	\$794,795.44
		239,912.21	605,229.29
		783,658.00	992,476.00
		9,237.61	502,079.97
		128,568.50	438,254.00
			51,840.00
	II	26,918.00	26,918.00
	III (1)		27,088,202.00
			4,537.00
	IV (1)	396.00	353,558.64
		549.45	55,465.88
	V (1)	1,065.11	975,000.98
			4,441,955.22
	(2)	110,806.20	9,511,134.69
		620,363.76	36,193.00
	VI (2)	95.00	389,731.88
		101,435.00	128,636.43
	VII (1)	63,426.50	
	Total.....	2,091,604.14	46,396,008.42
Chile.....	I (2)		3,040.00
			37,431.28
			8,650.00
			3,630.00
	III (1)		409,560.00
	IV (1)	750.00	53,819.00
			7,442.38
	V (1)	390,000.00	396,800.00
		20,333.00	23,740.50
	(2)	8,300.00	38,635.00
			2,363.00
	VII (1)		12,607.15
	Total.....	419,383.00	997,918.31
China.....	I (2)		352,440.00
		850.00	850.00
	III (1)		2,529,106.22
			138,849.74
	IV (1)		178.60
			3,226.71
	V (1)	68,200.00	225,000.00
			2,711,452.58
	(2)		3,374,225.35
			1,400,475.56
	VII (1)		931,000.00
	Total.....	69,050.00	11,666,804.78
Colombia.....	I (1)		30.00
		64.12	309.12
	IV (1)	3,660.50	5,971.40
		327.00	1,389.76
	V (1)		333,750.00
			15,818.00
	(2)	11,000.00	76,995.00
			1,058.09
	VII (1)		6,030.00
		1,125.00	
	Total.....	16,178.62	441,351.37
Costa Rica.....	I (4)	20,766.00	24,520.00
	IV (1)	18.70	7,977.20
		2,300.60	5,314.85

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Costa Rica—Continued.	V (1)	\$58,700.00	\$83,700.00
			7,255.62
			14,604.70
	VII (1)	693.36	2,823.12
			24.00
	Total.....	82,481.66	146,219.49
Cuba.....	I (2)		142.00
		10.00	131,568.00
	IV (1)	23.00	3,388.50
		3,885.00	16,961.00
	V (1)	217.45	11,811.95
			7,530.60
	(2)		2,000.00
			5,736.68
	VII (1)	1,638.88	751.00
	Total.....	5,774.33	179,880.73
Curaçao.....	I (1)		19,846.20
		50,000.00	50,000.00
	(3)	12,450.00	14,591.89
			2,529.90
	IV (1)		691.28
		50.00	106,109.00
	V (1)		9,695.26
		406.00	59,950.00
	(2)		22.50
	Total.....	62,906.00	263,436.03
Denmark.....	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic.....	I (2)		306.52
		52.00	3,037.50
	IV (1)		846.32
		800.00	1,400.00
	VII (1)	340.00	1,841.80
	Total.....	1,192.00	7,432.14
Ecuador.....	I (1)		208.52
			213.00
	IV (1)		199.00
			18,707.00
	V (2)		2,047.00
			228.00
	VII (1)		982.00
		82.00	
	Total.....	82.00	22,582.52
Egypt.....	I (2)		837.50
			3,310.00
	(3)		1,680.21
		2,485.00	2,485.00
	III (2)		69,938.00
			2,331.31
	IV (1)		16,993.00
			225,935.00
	V (1)	225,875.00	
	Total.....	228,360.00	323,510.02
El Salvador.....	I (1)		125,052.00
			1,111.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
El Salvador—Continued.	III (1)		\$18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)		6,460.00
	V (1)		1,700.00
	(2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total			161,324.00
Fiji	I (1)		21,250.00
	(4)		6,456.42
Total			27,706.42
Finland	I (2)		19,660.00
	(3)		538,569.60
	(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV (1)		951.50
	(2)		141.02
	V (2)		44,640.29
	VII (1)		35,056.00
	(2)		641,032.50
Total			5,086,544.80
France	I (1)		338.00
	(2)		1,204,202.71
	(3)		42,071.00
	(4)		452,145.50
	III (1)		28,111,023.00
	(2)		10,337.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		376,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		11,960,423.01
	(3)		1,644,697.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total			44,394,177.22
French Indochina	I (1)		78.50
	(4)		305.50
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		530.90
	V (1)	\$6,000.00	6,000.00
Total		6,000.00	10,750.90
Gold Coast	V (2)	2,400.00	2,400.00
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	I (1)	1,500.00	7,611,459.50
	(2)	1,124.00	22,980,402.18
	(3)	527,049.00	5,941,149.52
	(4)	371.35	61,972,025.61
	(5)	79,100.00	15,199,639.10
	III (1)	1,490,000.00	287,966,579.75
	(2)		146,140.14
	IV (1)	621,805.28	1,740,502.59
	(2)	115.50	4,361,894.85
	V (1)		968,000.00
	(2)	214,055.00	26,221,740.40
	(3)	914,100.00	138,354,632.00
	VII (1)	150,100.00	14,076,903.94
	(2)	2,017,616.00	7,699,255.80
Total		6,016,936.13	595,240,355.38

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Greece	I (3)		\$17.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00
	IV (1)		21.00
	V (3)		157,634.75
Total			248,755.75
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)	\$1,000.00	7,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
	IV (1)		540.00
	(2)		105.00
Total		1,000.00	11,645.00
Guatemala	IV (1)		186.00
	(2)		1,340.00
	V (1)	21,500.00	21,500.00
	VII (1)		226.90
	(2)		6,464.00
Total		21,500.00	29,716.90
Haiti	IV (1)		1,609.85
	(2)		30.66
	V (1)		7,000.00
	VII (1)		24.30
Total			8,664.81
Honduras	I (1)		50.90
	(4)	128.00	818.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	435.00	2,286.00
	V (1)		10,000.00
	(2)		4,213.00
	VII (2)		391.00
Total		563.00	18,155.90
Hong Kong	I (1)		2,040.75
	(2)		938.00
	(4)		1,803.10
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (1)	125,000.00	125,000.00
	(2)	6,875.60	29,707.60
	(3)	21,554.00	46,304.00
	VI (2)		120.00
Total		153,429.60	213,344.20
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		374.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total			11,012.00
India	I (1)		3,257.74
	(4)		7,311.94
	III (1)	150,000.00	150,000.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
India—Continued.	IV (1)		\$3,704.14
	(2)		780.55
	V (1)	\$470,000.00	539,100.00
	(2)	23,044.00	24,778.40
	(3)	118,000.00	119,000.00
	VI (2)		3,468.00
	VII (2)	106.00	106.00
Total.....		761,150.00	851,506.77
Iran.....	I (2)		37,500.00
	III (1)		760,000.00
	V (1)		112,000.00
	(2)		263.00
Total.....			909,763.00
Iraq.....	I (2)		47,865.00
	III (2)		27,165.00
	V (2)		148,000.00
Total.....			223,030.00
Ireland.....	V (1)		116,823.00
	(2)		3,785.41
	(3)		33,380.00
Total.....			153,988.41
Italy.....	V (2)		13,610.00
Jamaica.....	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)		41.45
	V (2)	2,400.00	2,400.00
Total.....		2,400.00	2,564.45
Kenya.....	I (1)		107.00
	(4)		60.00
	IV (1)		714.00
	(2)		35.00
Total.....			916.00
Leeward Islands.....	VII (2)		162.45
Macau.....	I (2)		555.00
Mauritius.....	I (4)		137.00
Mexico.....	I (1)	62.00	950.10
	(4)	22.00	27,552.26
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	1,280.00	22,407.30
	(2)	263.00	1,286.20
	V (1)	85,825.00	627,750.40
	(2)	3,217.00	11,612.53
	(3)		42,055.00
	VI (2)		175.50
	VII (1)	217.75	17,716.00
	(2)	7,945.00	66,220.00
Total.....		98,831.75	817,837.79
Mozambique.....	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Mozambique—Continued.	V (1)		\$283,200.00
	(2)		17,174.00
	(3)		55,710.00
Total.....			356,354.61
Netherlands.....	I (2)		12,866.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	V (2)		17,942.19
	(3)		63,300.00
Total.....			94,310.69
Netherlands Indies.....	I (1)	\$812.15	887.57
	(2)	12,492.00	3,510,842.00
	(3)		1,263,000.00
	(4)	38,806.61	4,125,113.87
	(5)		2,316,450.00
	(6)		8,890,800.00
	III (1)	477,620.00	5,168,738.10
	(2)		9,081.90
	IV (1)	31,805.00	202,987.65
	(2)	429.59	61,363.06
	V (1)		649,813.12
	(2)	149,541.60	590,461.40
	(3)		523,495.87
	VI (1)		4,950.00
	VII (1)		338.80
	(2)		160,749.30
Total.....		711,506.95	27,479,072.64
New Caledonia.....	I (4)		923.82
Newfoundland.....	I (1)	52.80	195.45
	(4)	41.12	1,273.00
	IV (1)		1,946.62
	(2)		255.11
Total.....		93.92	3,670.18
New Guinea, Territory of.....	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)		1,460.00
Total.....			1,477.25
New Zealand.....	I (4)		266,750.00
	III (1)		1,916,870.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)		161,594.95
	(3)		144,230.00
	VII (1)	10,000.00	21,045.00
Total.....		10,000.00	2,510,691.95
Nicaragua.....	I (1)		62,500.00
	(2)		9,000.00
	IV (1)		1,208.00
	V (1)	39,000.00	30,000.00
	(2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total.....		39,000.00	114,350.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Nigeria.....	I (2)		\$278.50
	(4)		21.00
	IV (1)		30.25
	(2)		89.04
Total.....			418.79
Northern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		336.80
	(4)		198.27
	IV (1)	\$51.00	76.50
Total.....		51.00	611.57
Norway.....	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		225.00
	(4)		36,480.00
	III (1)		712,000.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		222.00
	(2)		121.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		39,604.00
	(3)		1,515.00
Total.....			792,717.00
Palestine.....	IV (2)	273.60	3,275.60
	V (3)		1,400.00
Total.....		273.60	4,675.60
Panama.....	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		6,000.00
	IV (1)		8,804.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)	3,300.00	31,166.00
	(2)		174.00
	(3)		1,380.00
	VII (1)	2,187.20	4,449.66
	(2)		728.00
Total.....		5,487.20	70,909.41
Paraguay.....	I (4)		384.80
	IV (2)		12,150.45
Total.....			12,535.25
Peru.....	I (4)	390.00	390.00
	IV (1)		7,582.90
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		393,138.50
	(2)	7,957.00	32,757.58
	(3)		86,666.00
	VII (1)	69.86	2,209.86
	(2)	390.00	1,520.50
Total.....		8,807.46	524,505.94
Portugal.....	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		422.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Portugal—Continued.	V (1)		\$4,300.00
	(2)		49,269.94
	(3)		61,125.00
	VII (1)		841.76
	(2)		17,000.00
Total.....			133,064.50
Portuguese Guinea.....	I (1)		150.00
	(4)		8.00
	IV (1)		26.00
	(2)		8.00
Total.....			192.00
Rumania.....	V (2)		600.00
Saudi Arabia.....	I (1)		260.00
	V (2)		760.00
Total.....			1,020.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		601.00
	(2)		466.00
	(4)	\$106.00	805.56
	IV (1)		487.30
	(2)		95.52
	V (2)		160,580.26
Total.....		106.00	163,036.24
South-West Africa.....	I (4)		217.12
Spain.....	I (1)		130.00
	(4)		25.00
Total.....			155.00
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		9.12
Surinam.....	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)	193.80	516.80
Total.....		193.80	12,165.41
Sweden.....	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00
	III (2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		233,625.00
	V (2)	29,091.67	120,511.20
	(3)		247,298.00
Total.....		29,091.67	778,741.20
Switzerland.....	IV (1)		20.00
Thailand.....	I (1)		27,905.72
	(4)	99.06	160.83
	III (2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)		18,309.89
	(2)	245.91	593.82

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Thailand—Continued.	V (1)	-----	\$66,250.00
	(2)	-----	19,245.74
	(3)	-----	211,260.00
Total.....		\$344.97	345,269.84
Trans-Jordan.....	IV (1)	8,925.00	8,925.00
Trinidad.....	I (4)	5.32	5.32
	IV (1)	-----	153.00
	(2)	47.21	47.21
	V (2)	7,200.00	7,522.32
	(3)	-----	18,625.00
	VII (1)	-----	2,977.00
	(2)	-----	162.45
Total.....		7,252.53	29,492.30
Turkey.....	III (2)	19,056.86	24,666.86
	IV (1)	-----	33.00
	(2)	-----	6.20
	V (2)	-----	139,760.00
	VII (2)	6,354.00	123,131.00
Total.....		25,410.86	287,597.06
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)	-----	308.00
	(2)	-----	200,000.00
	(3)	-----	55,500.00
	(4)	-----	667.61
	III (1)	-----	574,000.00
	(2)	1,942.00	1,942.00
	IV (1)	-----	287,422.15
	(2)	18.34	36,438.50
	V (1)	100,000.00	3,444,553.00
	(2)	177,700.00	302,217.28
	(3)	-----	338,260.00
	VII (1)	-----	206.00
	(2)	25,720.00	65,948.00
Total.....		305,380.34	5,307,462.54
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	V (3)	12,820.00	12,820.00
Uruguay.....	I (4)	43.00	472.49
	IV (1)	-----	1,654.30
	(2)	138.00	8,163.63
	V (1)	34,725.00	88,325.00
	(2)	625.00	725.40
	(3)	377.00	377.00
	VII (1)	-----	2,653.88
	(2)	-----	660.00
Total.....		35,908.00	103,031.70
Venezuela.....	I (1)	-----	184.20
	(2)	-----	278.00
	(4)	-----	100.55
	III (1)	-----	163,070.00
	IV (1)	-----	3,641.60
	(2)	-----	192.70
	V (1)	-----	298,860.00
	(2)	174.00	66,689.30
	(3)	5,080.00	142,350.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Venezuela—Continued.	VII (1)	\$2,578.74	\$19,656.43
	(2)	-----	21,132.40
Total.....		7,832.74	717,055.18
Windward Islands.....	IV (2)	-----	10.00
	VII (2)	-----	135.37
Total.....		-----	145.37
Yugoslavia.....	V (2)	-----	9,411.75
	(3)	-----	30,780.00
Total.....		-----	40,191.75
Grand total.....		13,778,479.28	765,121,839.50

During the month of November, 362 arms export licenses were issued, making a total of 4,397 such licenses issued during the current year.

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940 up to and including the month of November under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Aden.....	V (2)	\$14,400.00	\$14,400.00
Angola.....	I (4)	-----	24.00
	V (1)	-----	3,200.00
	(2)	-----	620.00
Total.....		-----	3,844.00
Argentina.....	I (2)	-----	24,095.50
	(4)	-----	240.00
	(5)	-----	2,418.00
	III (2)	-----	5,142.00
	IV (1)	1,055.00	11,958.00
	(2)	-----	10,242.00
	V (1)	12,500.00	52,525.00
	(2)	579.00	162,720.48
	(3)	-----	290,713.50
	VII (1)	-----	19,874.84
	(2)	2,126.00	70,616.31
Total.....		16,260.00	650,545.63

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Australia.....	I (1)	\$132.80	\$1,143.08
	(4)	421.45	879.53
	III (1)	51,730.00	8,013,055.00
	IV (1)	1,223.00	1,359.55
	(2)	74.00	583.00
	V (1)	-----	13,296.00
	(2)	6,346.40	577,145.40
	(3)	245,670.00	1,269,683.00
	VII (1)	-----	33,474.86
Total.....		305,597.35	9,910,619.37
Bahrain Islands.....	IV (1)	-----	136.00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)	-----	17.29
	IV (2)	-----	1.87
Total.....		-----	19.16
Belgium.....	I (1)	-----	217.00
	(2)	-----	49,450.00
	(4)	-----	28,809.79
	III (1)	-----	1,146,000.00
	IV (2)	-----	69.00
	V (1)	-----	20,745.00
	(2)	-----	5,807.00
	(3)	-----	119,997.00
Total.....		-----	1,371,094.79
Bermuda.....	I (1)	-----	48.00
	(4)	-----	16.00
	IV (2)	-----	74.84
	V (1)	-----	8,000.00
	(2)	2,000.00	4,500.00
Total.....		2,000.00	12,638.84
Bolivia.....	I (4)	77.00	1,851.00
	IV (2)	-----	1,528.00
	V (1)	-----	19,000.00
	(2)	2,820.00	3,861.69
	(3)	-----	58,741.00
	VII (1)	370.00	2,393.24
	(2)	-----	1.50
Total.....		3,267.00	87,376.43
Brazil.....	I (1)	-----	1,773.00
	(2)	-----	8,488.00
	(3)	15,250.00	29,475.00
	(4)	194.00	17,265.00
	III (1)	-----	568,450.00
	IV (1)	18,682.58	68,622.33
	(2)	2,956.00	30,091.14
	V (1)	52,500.00	737,441.00
	(2)	25,598.05	154,986.88
	(3)	4,300.00	309,989.25
	VII (2)	-----	2.00
Total.....		119,480.63	1,926,583.60
British Guiana.....	IV (2)	-----	14.32
	V (3)	-----	2,500.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
British Guiana—Continued.	VII (1)	\$933.95	\$2,158.31
	(2)	-----	1,680.00
Total.....		933.95	6,352.63
British Honduras.....	IV (1)	-----	15.00
	(2)	-----	18.00
	VII (1)	-----	129.20
	(2)	-----	108.30
Total.....		-----	270.50
Burma.....	I (1)	-----	90.00
	(2)	-----	400.00
	(4)	-----	229.54
	IV (1)	-----	472.00
	(2)	-----	142.00
Total.....		-----	1,333.54
Canada.....	I (1)	20,335.77	693,786.52
	(2)	134,752.50	301,035.94
	(3)	2,669.00	43,552.00
	(4)	7,223.68	389,551.30
	(5)	-----	94,654.00
	(6)	-----	51,600.00
	II	13,500.00	13,500.00
	III (1)	117,000.00	10,232,827.00
	(2)	-----	249,581.31
	IV (1)	950.48	64,212.49
	(2)	562.05	76,405.01
	V (1)	-----	553,496.57
	(2)	26,370.85	1,880,841.84
	(3)	247,696.76	4,860,494.86
	VI (2)	-----	36,098.00
	VII (1)	49,106.00	225,153.13
	(2)	11,409.34	113,841.23
Total.....		631,576.43	19,879,631.20
Chile.....	I (2)	-----	3,040.00
	(4)	-----	37,154.00
	(5)	-----	5,300.00
	(6)	-----	3,630.00
	IV (1)	-----	54,054.00
	(2)	-----	5,747.80
	V (1)	-----	6,800.00
	(2)	-----	3,407.50
	(3)	-----	52,678.00
	VII (1)	161.00	176.00
	(2)	-----	12,607.15
Total.....		161.00	184,504.45
China.....	I (1)	-----	1,344.00
	(2)	-----	468,005.00
	(3)	-----	850.00
	(4)	-----	23,753.00
	III (1)	-----	1,782,445.57
	(2)	-----	21,574.64
	IV (1)	-----	268.60
	(2)	-----	5,649.00
	V (1)	-----	176,600.00
	(2)	40,200.00	1,678,897.05
	(3)	970,435.00	2,444,943.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
China—Continued.	VII (1)	-----	\$334,724.00
	(2)	-----	342,000.00
Total.....		\$1,010,635.00	7,281,053.86
Colombia.....	I (1)	-----	30.00
	(4)	102.12	270.12
	IV (1)	-----	2,228.20
	(2)	46.00	2,095.75
	V (1)	-----	348,350.00
	(2)	-----	14,281.00
	(3)	6,000.00	50,956.00
	VII (1)	-----	30.78
	(2)	925.00	5,830.00
Total.....		7,103.90	425,107.86
Costa Rica.....	I (4)	-----	1,292.00
	IV (1)	1,003.70	6,534.20
	(2)	1,597.60	2,161.85
	V (1)	58,700.00	83,700.00
	(2)	-----	22,057.00
	(3)	-----	31,976.00
	VII (1)	725.00	2,960.26
	(2)	-----	51.00
Total.....		62,026.30	180,732.31
Cuba.....	I (2)	-----	70.00
	(4)	43,670.00	105,713.00
	III (1)	-----	43,350.00
	IV (1)	-----	3,315.50
	(2)	3,225.00	17,299.00
	V (1)	-----	11,594.50
	(2)	3,000.00	11,925.60
	(3)	-----	12,876.00
	VII (1)	-----	6,513.72
	(2)	-----	751.00
Total.....		49,895.00	213,408.32
Curaçao.....	I (1)	-----	7,072.20
	(4)	-----	2,141.89
	IV (1)	895.00	2,304.90
	(2)	50.00	660.96
	V (1)	-----	104,832.00
	(2)	753.00	5,036.26
	(3)	-----	55,150.00
	VII (2)	-----	22.50
Total.....		1,698.00	177,220.71
Dominican Republic.....	I (2)	96.52	306.52
	IV (1)	-----	2,072.50
	(2)	-----	846.32
	V (2)	-----	600.00
	VII (1)	-----	1,501.80
Total.....		96.52	6,227.14
Ecuador.....	I (1)	-----	208.52
	(4)	-----	238.00
	IV (1)	-----	191.00
	(2)	307.00	17,397.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Ecuador—Continued.	V (2)	-----	\$2,047.00
	VII (1)	-----	225.00
	(2)	-----	900.00
Total.....		\$307.00	21,206.52
Egypt.....	I (2)	202.50	202.50
	(3)	-----	2,680.00
	(4)	54.00	80.21
	IV (1)	-----	53,519.00
	(2)	-----	989.31
	V (2)	210,100.00	210,160.00
Total.....		210,356.50	267,631.02
El Salvador.....	I (1)	-----	125,052.00
	(4)	-----	1,233.00
	III (1)	-----	18,200.00
	IV (1)	-----	76.00
	(2)	-----	6,460.40
	V (1)	-----	1,700.00
	(2)	-----	375.00
	VII (2)	-----	8,350.00
Total.....		-----	161,446.40
Fiji.....	I (4)	6,375.00	6,456.00
Finland.....	I (1)	-----	325.50
	(2)	-----	184,310.00
	(3)	-----	494,950.00
	(4)	-----	1,364,078.89
	III (1)	-----	2,321,496.00
	IV (1)	-----	951.50
	(2)	-----	141.02
	V (2)	1,850.00	136,614.00
	(3)	-----	1,300,063.00
	VII (2)	-----	571,019.00
Total.....		1,850.00	6,273,948.91
France.....	I (1)	-----	78.00
	(2)	-----	1,202,979.71
	(3)	-----	41,323.00
	(4)	-----	593,495.50
	III (1)	-----	53,907,979.00
	(2)	-----	20,845.00
	IV (2)	-----	368,315.00
	V (1)	-----	546,000.00
	(2)	-----	3,927,169.82
	(3)	-----	10,345,538.00
	VII (1)	-----	2.00
	(2)	-----	56,593.00
Total.....		-----	71,010,318.03
French Indochina.....	I (4)	-----	51.00
	IV (1)	-----	3,836.00
	(2)	134.00	145.00
Total.....		134.00	4,032.00
French West Africa.....	I (4)	-----	33.83

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (1)	\$2,152.50	\$4,908,982.50
		1,672,096.42	11,979,100.94
		265,319.00	2,772,848.20
		1,015,324.35	17,405,885.58
		1,075,402.00	2,850,390.60
	III (1)	8,041,474.00	68,643,268.00
			22,001.00
	IV (1)	165,636.00	776,150.01
		698,064.65	1,806,325.84
	V (1)		68,000.00
		940,361.00	6,637,730.79
		4,053,286.00	23,821,965.48
	VII (1)	40,873.00	8,239,849.06
		99,816.00	3,078,193.50
Total		18,069,804.82	153,100,741.50
Greece	I (3)		150.00
			50.00
			85,850.00
Total			86,050.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
			578.30
			6,674.65
			1,731.57
	IV (1)		540.00
			105.00
Total			10,045.00
Guatemala	I (1)		37.00
			12.00
	IV (1)		186.00
			1,336.00
	V (1)	21,500.00	21,500.00
			226.80
	VII (1)	1,300.00	6,464.00
Total		22,800.00	29,761.80
Haiti	IV (1)		1,601.35
			7.66
	VII (1)		24.30
			6.00
Total		7.66	1,662.31
Honduras	I (1)		27.90
		290.00	696.00
	IV (1)		388.00
		323.00	1,844.00
	V (1)		110,000.00
			3,213.00
	VII (2)	247.00	638.00
Total		860.00	116,806.90
Hong Kong	I (1)		1,158.50
			938.00
			692.00
	IV (1)		7,363.00
			18,566.00
	V (3)		24,800.00
Total		8,250.00	53,517.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Iceland	IV (1)		\$1,920.00
			363.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
			763.00
	VII (2)		63.00
Total			11,001.00
India	I (1)		3,241.20
			7,989.60
	IV (1)		3,605.64
			1,145.60
	V (1)		67,500.00
			1,490.40
	VI (2)		1,000.00
			3,511.00
Total			89,462.44
Iran	V (1)	\$21,475.00	73,015.00
			93.00
Total		21,475.00	73,108.00
Iraq	III (1)		694,963.00
			27,165.00
	IV (1)		94.37
			25.85
Total			722,248.22
Ireland	V (1)		116,823.00
			3,270.60
			33,380.00
Total			153,473.60
Jamaica	IV (1)		346.00
			41.45
Total			387.45
Japan	V (2)		4,143.00
Kenya	IV (1)		618.00
Latvia	V (3)		18,077.00
Mauritius	I (1)		251.45
			337.28
Total			588.73
Mexico	I (1)		116.00
			52.26
			112.50
	IV (1)	3,300.00	20,582.30
			1,023.20
	V (1)	32,343.00	531,425.40
		2,160.00	6,835.00
	VI (2)	1,200.00	37,555.00
			175.50
	VII (1)	455.25	18,161.00
		249.00	56,481.00
Total		39,738.25	672,519.16

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Mozambique.....	I (1)		\$116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		283,200.00
	(2)		15,494.00
	(3)		55,710.00
Total.....			354,674.61
Netherlands.....	I (2)		26,653.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	III (2)		9,674.00
	V (1)		107,740.00
	(2)		163,472.50
	(3)		187,137.50
Total.....			494,879.50
Netherlands Indies.....	I (1)	\$75.42	183.98
	(2)	124,167.00	241,640.00
	(4)	39,665.10	557,058.82
	(5)	144,564.00	679,028.00
	III (1)	772,462.00	2,832,612.00
	(2)		740.00
	IV (1)		76,305.75
	(2)	2,144.59	18,987.26
	V (1)	4,287.00	238,964.00
	(2)	5,588.00	315,685.50
	(3)	39,542.00	285,489.00
	VI (1)		4,950.00
	VII (1)		338.80
	(2)	11,856.00	242,265.30
Total.....		1,144,351.11	5,594,248.41
New Caledonia.....	I (4)		923.82
Newfoundland.....	I (1)		129.60
	(4)	874.99	1,177.40
	IV (1)		1,934.50
	(2)	14.79	255.11
Total.....		889.78	3,496.61
New Guinea, Territory of.....	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)	210.00	2,710.00
Total.....		210.00	2,727.25
New Zealand.....	I (4)	29,903.00	189,235.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)		2,438.15
	(3)		16,540.00
	VII (1)		11,386.00
Total.....		29,903.00	219,801.15
Nicaragua.....	I (1)		34,827.00
	(2)		8,267.00
	(4)		1,264.00
	IV (1)		1,208.00
	(2)		4,035.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total.....			52,243.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Nigeria.....	I (2)		\$278.50
	(4)		33.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		88.00
Total.....			429.50
Northern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		336.80
	(4)		198.27
	IV (1)		25.50
Total.....			560.57
Norway.....	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		285.00
	(4)		36,493.20
	III (1)		1,354,114.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		137.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		644.00
Total.....			1,394,253.20
Palestine.....	V (3)		1,400.00
Panama.....	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		8,700.00
	IV (1)		8,781.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)		21,807.13
	(2)		174.00
	(3)		1,447.00
	VII (1)	\$1,459.00	4,379.60
	(2)		728.00
Total.....		1,459.00	63,624.48
Paraguay.....	I (4)		384.80
	IV (2)		11,215.45
Total.....			11,600.25
Peru.....	IV (1)		7,582.90
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		387,810.00
	(2)	3,036.00	25,747.00
	(3)		86,891.00
	VII (1)	70.00	2,210.00
	(2)	390.00	1,521.00
Total.....		3,496.00	512,001.90
Portugal.....	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)		877,298.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		422.00
	V (1)		4,663.00
	(2)		44,235.91
	(3)		54,265.00
	VII (1)		841.76
	(2)		17,000.00
Total.....			998,851.47

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Portuguese Guinea.....	I (1)		\$126.00
	(4)		16.00
	IV (1)		27.00
	(2)		6.00
Total.....			175.00
Rumania.....	V (2)		600.00
Saudi Arabia.....	I (1)	\$260.00	260.00
	V (2)		760.00
Total.....		260.00	1,020.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		495.00
	(2)		227.50
	(4)		645.56
	IV (1)		159.30
	(2)		156.04
	V (2)	15,108.00	125,740.00
Total.....		15,108.00	127,424.00
Spain.....	I (1)	130.00	130.00
	(4)	25.00	25.00
Total.....		155.00	155.00
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		9.12
Surinam.....	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)		516.80
Total.....			12,165.41
Sweden.....	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00
	III (1)		3,724,925.00
	(2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)	27,813.00	205,814.00
	V (1)		65,000.00
	(2)		212,923.98
	(3)		247,267.00
Total.....		27,813.00	4,633,236.98
Thailand.....	I (1)		6,427.37
	(4)		23.35
	III (2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)	683.00	17,063.89
	(2)		94.51
	V (1)		66,250.00
	(2)		14,482.00
	(3)		193,120.00
Total.....		683.00	299,004.96
Trinidad.....	IV (1)		153.00
	(2)		18.00
	V (2)	8.32	3,122.32
	(3)		18,625.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		November 1940	11 months ending November 30, 1940
Trinidad—Continued.	VII (1)		\$2,977.00
	(2)		162.45
Total.....		\$8.32	25,057.77
Turkey.....	I (2)		148,135.00
	(5)		158,750.00
	III (1)		1,191,084.60
	(2)	7,561.00	25,010.00
	IV (1)		14,236.00
	(2)		1,306.20
	V (2)	24,382.00	326,262.10
	(3)		70,344.00
	VII (2)		117,478.00
Total.....		31,943.00	2,052,605.30
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)		296.00
	(4)	4.08	583.01
	III (1)		454,000.00
	IV (1)	50,204.00	204,890.70
	(2)	3,625.00	14,507.00
	V (1)	768,794.00	1,950,400.00
	(2)	4,575.00	49,621.64
	(3)		208,380.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,064.00
Total.....		827,202.08	2,922,898.35
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	V (3)	12,820.00	155,308.00
Uruguay.....	I (4)		299.00
	IV (1)	132.30	1,654.30
	(2)	1,523.00	7,130.30
	V (1)	10,800.00	45,904.00
	(2)		100.40
	VII (1)		2,653.88
	(2)		660.00
Total.....		12,455.30	58,401.88
Venezuela.....	I (1)		111.40
	(2)		246.00
	(4)		39.00
	III (1)		167,970.00
	IV (1)		3,316.60
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)		163,783.00
	(2)	4,507.00	69,095.30
	(3)	19,650.00	146,973.00
	VII (1)	3,630.40	20,644.48
	(2)	1,850.00	17,740.40
Total.....		29,637.40	590,110.63
Yugoslavia.....	V (1)		63,000.00
	(2)		26,806.75
	(3)		31,080.00
Total.....			120,886.75
Grand total.....		22,745,483.30	295,897,849.53

ARMS-EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of November 1940:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Canada.....	I (1)	\$25.00	\$17,337.45
	(4)	4,504.95	
	VII (2)	12,807.50	
Colombia.....	V (1)	67,200.00	77,200.00
	(3)	10,000.00	
	V (2)	432.00	
Curaçao.....	I (2)	2,840.00	48,855.00
Great Britain.....	(4)	540.00	
	II (2)	4,000.00	
	V (2)	16,400.00	1,000.00
	(3)	25,000.00	
	VII (1)	75.00	
Iran.....	I (4)	1,000.00	1,700.00
Mexico.....	V (2)	200.00	
	(3)	1,500.00	
Trinidad.....	V (2)	1,500.00	1,500.00
Total.....			148,024.45

During the month of November, 32 import licenses were issued, making a total of 211 such licenses issued during the current year.

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, as follows:

Category I

(1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(2) Machine guns, automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(3) Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;

(4) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above;

(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines and depth charges, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;

(6) Tanks, military armored vehicles, and armored trains.

Category II

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines, and armor plate for such vessels.

Category III

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below;

(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

Category IV

(1) Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22;

(2) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition.

Category V

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III;

(2) Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units, and under-carriage units;

(3) Aircraft engines, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled.

Category VI

- (1) Livens projectors and flame throwers;
- (2) a. Mustard gas (dichlorethyl sulphide);
b. Lewisite (Chlorvinylchlorarsine and dichlorovinylchlorarsine);
c. Methylchlorarsine;
d. Diphenylchlorarsine;
e. Diphenylcyanarsine;
f. Diphenylaminechlorarsine;
g. Phenylchlorarsine;
h. Ethylchlorarsine;
i. Phenylbromarsine;
j. Ethylbromarsine;
k. Phosgene;
l. Monochloromethylchlorformate;
m. Trichloromethylchlorformate (diphosgene);
n. Dichlorodimethyl Ether;
o. Dibromodimethyl Ether;
p. Cyanogen Chloride;
q. Ethylbromacetate;
r. Ethyliodoacetate;
s. Brombenzylcyanide;
t. Bromacetone;
u. Brommethyl ethyl ketone.

Category VII

- (1) Propellant powders;
- (2) High explosives as follows:
 - a. Nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of more than 12%;
 - b. Trinitrotoluene;
 - c. Trinitroxylenes;
 - d. Tetryl (trinitrophenol methyl nitramine or tetranitro methylaniline);
 - e. Picric acid;
 - f. Ammonium picrate;
 - g. Trinitroanisole;
 - h. Trinitronaphthalene;
 - i. Tetranitronaphthalene;
 - j. Hexanitrodiphenylamine;
 - k. Pentaerythritetranitrate (Penthrate or Pentrite);
 - l. Trimethylenetrinitramine (Hexogen or T₄);
 - m. Potassium nitrate powders (black salt-peter powder);

- n. Sodium nitrate powders (black soda powder);
- o. Amatol (mixture of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene);
- p. Ammonal (mixture of ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluene, and powdered aluminum, with or without other ingredients);
- q. Schneiderite (mixture of ammonium nitrate and dinitronaphthalene, with or without other ingredients).

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar non-toxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during November 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
33.....	(1)	\$873.75	\$14,051.37
	(2)	2,056.65	
	(3)	5,660.00	
	(5)	5,460.97	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during November 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$729.50	\$16,106.28
(2).....	211.00	
(3).....	7,539.46	
(5).....	7,626.32	

TIN-PLATE SCRAP

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1940, up to and including the month of November, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	November 1940		11 months ending November 30, 1940	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan.....	236	\$4,680.00	4,200	\$79,680.70

During the month of November, 3 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 55 such licenses issued during the current year.

HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of November 1940, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
Electrical Products, Consolidated.	Neon Products of Western Canada, Ltd.	Canada...	.2118	\$27.00
The Linde Air Products Co.	Dominion Oxygen Company, Ltd.	Canada...	.2824	27.20
The Cheney Chemical Co.	Dr. M. U. Lleo...	Cuba.....	10	3.25

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF CONSUL GENERAL MURPHY

[Released to the press January 7]

It is with profound regret that the Department of State has learned, from telegrams received January 7 from the American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin and from the American Consul at Hamburg, that Mr. James Joseph Murphy, Jr., American Consul General at Hamburg, died at his post the night of January 6. According to the attending physicians, Mr. Murphy died of a brain stroke following a brief illness from meningitis.

Until his assignment as Consul General at Hamburg on August 2, 1940, Mr. Murphy had for a number of years rendered outstanding service in charge of the commercial work of the Department, having been appointed Chief of the Consular Commercial Office on March 24, 1931.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Josephine Armstrong Murphy, of Washington, D. C., and by his mother, Mrs. James J. Murphy, of Philadelphia. His biography follows:

MURPHY, JAMES JOSEPH, JR.—born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 19, 1887; University of Pennsylvania, LL.B. 1911, and graduate work; member of bar of Pennsylvania; law practice 1911-16; appointed, after examination, consular assistant August 30, 1916; assigned as vice consul at Genoa October 26, 1916; vice consul of career of class three September 27, 1919; assigned to Genoa October 22, 1919; class two May 24, 1920; assigned to Lucerne September 15, 1921; class one November 17, 1921; consul of class seven June 22, 1922; Foreign Service officer of class eight July 1, 1924; assigned to Santo Domingo September 24, 1925; class seven December 17, 1925; assigned to the Department May 23, 1928; in charge of political section, Consular Commercial Office, May 6, 1929; class six October 16, 1929; resigned March 23, 1931; appointed chief, Consular Commercial Office, at \$5,600 in the Department of State March 24, 1931; representative of the Department of State, Sixth General Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, Washington, 1931; appointed a Foreign Service officer of class three, a Consul General, and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service on August 7, 1939; assigned as Consul General at Hamburg August 2, 1940.

ELEVATION OF DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN URUGUAY TO RANK OF EMBASSY

[Released to the press January 11]

The Secretary of State announced January 11 that the President has given his approval to raising the status of the American Legation in Uruguay to the grade of an Embassy. The Government of Uruguay is taking similar action with respect to its Legation in Washington.

The elevation of our diplomatic mission in Montevideo to the rank of Embassy gives evi-

dence in a tangible form to the increasingly cordial relations between the United States and Uruguay. In recent years the traditional bonds of friendship, culture, and commerce between the two countries have been greatly strengthened. Formal recognition of this increasingly important relationship between Uruguay and the United States is of particular significance at this critical stage of world affairs.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

CLAIMS

CONVENTION WITH NORWAY FOR THE DISPOSITION OF THE CLAIMS OF CHRISTOFFER HANNEVIG AND GEORGE R. JONES

On September 26, 1940, the Senate, by unanimous consent, agreed to the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that three conventions before the Senate be returned to the Secretary of State "without the advice and consent of the Senate to their ratification, in view of the political changes effected through military operations in Europe since these conventions were signed". The convention with Norway signed on March 28, 1940 providing for the disposition of a claim of the Government of Norway against the Government of the United States on behalf of Christoffer Hannevig, a Norwegian subject, and a claim of the Government of the United States against the Government of Norway on behalf of the late George R. Jones, an American citizen, was included in the request and was returned to the Department of State and filed among the "Unperfected Treaties".

CONSULAR

CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH LITHUANIA

On September 26, 1940, the Senate, by unanimous consent, agreed to the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that three conventions before the Senate be returned to the Secretary of State "without the advice and consent of the Senate to their ratification, in view of the political changes effected through military operations in Europe since these conventions were signed". The convention with Lithuania signed on May 10, 1940 defining the duties, rights, privileges, exemptions, and immunities of consular officers of each country in the territory of the other

country was included in the request and was returned to the Department of State and filed among the "Unperfected Treaties". This convention had previously been approved by the Committee on Foreign Relations and was on the Executive Calendar of the Senate.

FINANCE

CONVENTION WITH FRANCE FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION

On September 26, 1940, the Senate, by unanimous consent, agreed to the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that three conventions before the Senate be returned to the Secretary of State "without the advice and consent of the Senate to their ratification, in view of the political changes effected through military operations in Europe since these conventions were signed". The convention with France signed on July 25, 1939 for the avoidance of double taxation and the establishment of rules of reciprocal administrative assistance in the case of income and other taxes, and protocol was included in the request and was returned to the Department of State and filed among the "Unperfected Treaties". This convention had previously been approved by the Committee on Foreign Relations and was on the Executive Calendar of the Senate.

POSTAL

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION OF 1939

There are printed below tables showing the status on November 8, 1940 of the ratifications and adherences to the Universal Postal Convention and Agreements signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939. This information was furnished by the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship:

RATIFICATIONS

Countries	Acts ratified *	Date of entry of communications	Date of deposit of ratifications
United States of America ^b	A	Feb. 24, 1940	Feb. 24, 1940
Greece ^c	A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Mar. 8, 1940	
Australia, Commonwealth of	A	Mar. 28, 1940	Mar. 28, 1940
Netherlands ^d	A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Apr. 5, 1940	Apr. 5, 1940
Netherlands Indies ^d	A, B, C, D, E, F	Apr. 5, 1940	Apr. 5, 1940
Surinam and Curaçao ^d	A, B, C, D, F	Apr. 5, 1940	Apr. 5, 1940
Saudi Arabia	A, B, C, D	Apr. 18, 1940	
Philippines, Commonwealth of	A	May 13, 1940	May 13, 1940
Belgium ^e	A, B, D, E, F, G	May 30, 1940	May 30, 1940
Belgian Congo	A, B	May 30, 1940	May 30, 1940
Japan ^f	A, B, C, D, E	June 6, 1940	Sept. 12, 1940
Sweden	A, B, C, D, E, F, G	June 18, 1940	Sept. 16, 1940
Switzerland	A, B, C, D, E, F, G	June 28, 1940	Nov. 8, 1940
Finland	A, B, C, D, F, G	July 1, 1940	
Paraguay	A, B, C, D, E, F, G	July 1, 1940	
Mexico	A	July 4, 1940	July 11, 1940
	C	Sept. 26, 1940	Oct. 2, 1940
Denmark ^g	A, B, C, D, E, F, G		
Egypt ^h	A, B, C, D, F, G	Aug. 16, 1940	
New Zealand	A, B	Oct. 5, 1940	Oct. 5, 1940
Vatican City-State	A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Nov. 5, 1940	

ADHERENCES

Countries	Acts *	Date of reception of communication
Indochina	A, B, C, D	Dec. 4, 1939
Italy ⁱ	A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Dec. 30, 1939
Yemen	A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Feb. 17, 1940
Spain ^j		Apr. 8, 1940
Hungary	A, B, C, D, E, F, G	May 24, 1940

* The titles of the ratified acts are as follows: (A) Universal Postal Convention and annexes; (B) Agreement concerning letters and boxes with declared value and annexes; (C) Agreement concerning parcel post and annexes; (D) Agreement concerning money orders and annex; (E) Agreement concerning postal transfers and annex; (F) Agreement concerning recoveries and annex; (G) Agreement concerning subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals and annex.

^b The Government of the United States of America has declared that the Universal Postal Agreement is valid for the United States of America, all the possessions of the United States of America, according to Art. 8 (1st) of this Convention, for Samoa and the Panama Canal Zone.

^c Ratification effected by Obligatory Law 2146, published in No. 543 of the Official Bulletin of the Greek Government.

^d The instrument of ratification includes the Netherlands, the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao, but each country ratifies only the act indicated.

^e The Minister Plenipotentiary of Belgium to the Government of the Argentine Republic has declared that the ratifications effected concerning items A and B are valid at the same time for Belgium and the colony of the Belgian Congo, it being understood that the effects of the ratifications made in the name of the latter will be extended to Ruanda-Urundi, administratively united to the Belgian Congo.

^f The Government of Japan has declared that this ratification includes Japan proper, Chosen, and the whole of the other Japanese dependencies.

^g The Legation of Denmark in the Argentine Republic informed by *note verbale*, dated July 16, 1940, that His Majesty the King had ratified the convention and all the postal agreements; the Argentine Chancellery being in expectation of the instrument.

^h The Government of Egypt, in view of the present difficulties in communications, requested the Government of the Argentine Republic to consider its telegram communicating its ratification as the instrument of the latter itself, pending the arrival of the original document at the Argentine Chancellery.

ⁱ Including Italian East Africa, the colonies, and Italian possessions.

^j Information is being awaited from the Embassy of Spain establishing the acts to which Spain will adhere and what territories will be included.

PUBLICATIONS

AGREEMENT WITH HONDURAS FOR THE EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

By an exchange of notes dated November 8, 1940 and December 2 and 12, 1940, an agreement was entered into between the United States and Honduras, effective December 12, 1940, for the exchange of certain official publications. The office for the exchange of publications on the part of the United States is the Smithsonian Institution and on the part of Honduras is the Office of Exchange of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. A list of the official publications to be furnished regularly by each Government to the other is annexed to the agreement.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Values of Foreign Moneys. (Treasury Department: Office of the Secretary.) [1941, Department Circular No. 1.] January 1, 1941. *Federal Register*, January 9, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 6), pp. 197-198 (The National Archives of the United States).

Regulations Under the Nationality Act of 1940; Other Changes. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [General Order No. C-28.] January 9, 1941. *Federal Register*, January 11, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 8), pp. 230-251 (The National Archives of the United States).

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed June 15 and 24, 1940; effective June 24, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 176. Publication 1527. 17 pp. 5¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The following Government publication issued recently may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Fifth Report of the National Munitions Control Board, for the Period Jan. 1, 1940 to June 30, 1940. (H. Doc. 876, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 177 pp. 20¢.

Legislation

Address of the President of the United States, Delivered Before a Joint Session of the Two Houses of Congress January 6, 1941, First Session of the Seventy-Seventh Congress, 1941. (H. Doc. 1, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 6 pp. 5¢.

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